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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

सत्यमेव जयते

REPORT ON INTENSIVE SURVEY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

[EMPLOYMENT, UNDEREMPLOYMENT, WAGES AND LEVELS OF LIVING]

VOLUME III—EAST INDIA

PRINTED IN INDIA BY THE MANAGER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS
SIMLA FOR THE MANAGER OF PUBLICATIONS CIVIL LINES DELHI
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FOREWORD

Agricultural labour forms the largest single sector of India's labour force. Welfare measures undertaken by Government in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour related mainly to labour in organised industries. In recent years especially since Independence, the question of formulating ameliorative measures for agricultural labour has been receiving increased attention, but the main difficulty was the lack of comprehensive data on all essential aspects relating to the economic conditions of agricultural labour. To obtain the required data, the Ministry of Labour conducted an All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry in close collaboration with State Governments. The present series of reports relate to the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labour and their families, their employment, wages, income, cost and standard of living and indebtedness.

The Planning Commission has recognised that the "enquiry has already helped to draw attention to the significance of the agricultural worker in the country's future development and its results are likely to be of material assistance in drawing up programmes for agricultural workers".

It is opportune that these reports will become available to the Government and the public when the second Five Year Plan is being drawn up and it is hoped that they would greatly assist in drawing up a blue print for the amelioration of the conditions of agricultural labour.

A significant fact emerging from this enquiry is that the problem of further employment opportunities for the agricultural labour is as important as that of fixing their minimum wages.

This is the first and the largest socio-economic enquiry of its kind conducted in Asia along the lines laid down by international bodies like the I.L.O. and the U.N. and according to the scientific principles of sampling under expert technical guidance. The problems of agricultural labour have also been coming to the forefront in recent years in the scheme of activities of the I.L.O. The United Nations are devoting considerable attention to the problems relating to the standard and levels of living. I trust, therefore, that these reports would be of interest not only to the public in India but also at an international level.

I must take this opportunity to acknowledge my grateful thanks for Dr. B. Ramamurti who, in addition to his duties as the Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, undertook, at the request of the Ministry of Labour, to prepare these series of reports on the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labourers and, to the officers and staff of the Statistical Unit of the Ministry of Labour for giving him the necessary assistance.

Now that the basic family budget data have been made available, I trust that steps would be taken at an early date towards preparation of cost of living index numbers for the agricultural labour classes which would be necessary for revising the minimum wages from time to time in accordance with the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

V. V. Giri

19/5/54

NEW DELHI
19th May 1954

Minister for Labour

PREFACE

Agriculture is the oldest of man's industry. Agriculture in India accounts for about half of the national income and agricultural labour forms the largest single sector of India's labour force. The Royal Commission on Agriculture and the one on labour paid little attention to this important sector of the population. It was only in 1943 that the Tripartite Labour Conference, while recommending an enquiry into the conditions of labour suggested further that this should be extended to agricultural wage earners as well. The Indian Labour Ministers' Conference held in October 1946, approved of such an enquiry. With India attaining Independence in 1947, greater attention was paid to the problems of agricultural labour and as a first step towards ameliorating their conditions the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 was placed on the Statute Book. The main handicap in proceeding further was, however, the lack of reliable data on the economic conditions of agricultural labour. The Government of India, therefore, decided to conduct an All-India Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

2. The enquiry was conducted by trained investigators during the year 1950-51 in three stages through three different schedules—the General Village, the General Family and the Intensive Family Schedules and covered a sample of about 800 villages selected on the basis of stratified random sampling. The main enquiry was preceded by a pilot enquiry.

3. In the General Village Schedule, broad information on the economy of the village available either from the village records or from local enquiries were collected and the results have been published in a monograph entitled ' Agricultural Wages in India, Volumes I and II.

4. The General Family Survey covered all the families in the selected villages which numbered about 1,00,000 and the information collected related to the size of the family, earning strength, occupational structure, size of the holdings, implements and housing. The report on this survey entitled " Rural Man Power and Occupational structure " has also been published.

5. The present series of reports deals with the third and the most important stage—the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labour families. Roughly, about fifty percent. of the agricultural labour families in each of the sampled villages were selected for this survey. The families surveyed numbered in all about 11,000. The information collected related to employment, wages, income, cost and level of living and indebtedness of agricultural labour families.

6. The scope of the schedules, concepts, definitions and other methodological aspects, as well as the organisational aspects of the enquiry are described in Chapter I. It may, however, be pointed out that in the light of the experience of the pilot enquiry, the method of collection of data for the year as a whole as originally proposed was dropped and was replaced by collection of data month after month for all the 12 months of the year 1950-51 and the annual data were compiled therefrom.

7. This series of reports on the Intensive Family Survey consists of 7 volumes. Volume I deals with All-India an . the other volumes are devoted to the States in each of the six Zones into which the country was divided for purposes of the 1951 population census. India is a vast country with striking regional differences. These are broadly brought out by studying the differences as amongst the different Census Zones. It would be almost impossible and even unnecessary to discuss in the All-India Report every State in each

Zone. They are dealt with in detail in the respective Zonal volumes. Only significant differences as amongst the major States in each of the Zones are discussed.

8. The States of the Indian Union are generally classified into Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D States and as observed by the Census Commissioner, their legal distinction has no special significance in relation to the life of the people or their means of living. Hence no attempt has been made to present the data grouped according to these categories.

9. The All-India Report contains 9 chapters. A number of summary statistical statements have been incorporated in the body of the Report with a view to highlighting the important aspects For further and fuller statistics, the reader is requested to refer to the comprehensive set of tables appended to the Report.

9·1. Chapter I deals with concepts used, definitions adopted and other methodological details and organizational aspects of the enquiry.

9·2. The problems of agricultural labour should not be viewed in isolation but against the background of rural economy in which they are functioning. Chapter II gives the background information on the growth of population in relation to land utilisation, size and distribution of cultivated holdings. It may be mentioned that data on cultivated holdings were specially collected during the General Family Survey.

9·3. Occupational structure of families and that of the labour force are dealt with in Chapter III.

9·4. Chapter IV is devoted to the main findings on wage-paid employment, self-employment and unemployment of agricultural labourers. The data on unemployment related only to adult male workers.

9·5. Chapter V deals with the wage structure of agricultural labourers. The wage rates given are in all cases duly weighted according to man-days worked. The structure of agricultural wages as seen in different modes of wage payment, system of supplying perquisites and the regional and operational variations in the rates of wages are presented and analysed. An important feature is the study of wage differentials as measured by the co-efficient of variation and the frequency distribution in different wage-slabs. An estimate of wage bill of agricultural labourers is also made.

9·6. A small chapter (Chapter VI) has been added on child labour also, because of greater interest of international agencies on the problems of child labour.

9·7. Chapter VII deals with the income of agricultural labour families. The income is analysed according to sources, and it is interesting to note that although agricultural labour forms the most important source, there are other auxiliary sources as well. An attempt is also made to obtain the total annual income of agricultural labour families and to compare the *per capita* income of an agricultural labour family with that of an industrial labour family.

9·8. Chapter VIII deals with the cost and level of living. For important items, both quantity and value figures are given. The *per capita* consumption of cereals has been discussed. An attempt is also made, with the assistance of the Directorate-General of Health Services, to work out the nutritional value or deficiency of the diet of agricultural labourers.

9·9. The last chapter deals with indebtedness.

10. The layout of the State Chapters in the different Zonal volumes (Vols. II to VII) follows almost the same plan. They have been prepared by the officers of the Statistical Unit of the Ministry of Labour under my general guidance. This volume relates to East India Zone.

11. In view of the fact that data for the entire rural population for about the same period are available in the reports of the National Sample Survey, a comparison has been made in Vol. I between the level and content of living of agricultural labour families and of all rural families.

Cost of living and wage index numbers—

12. Apart from throwing light on employment, income and standard of living, the data collected provide the necessary " weights" for the compilation of agricultural labour cost of living index numbers as also index numbers of wage rates. The importance of such index numbers for purposes of revising the wages from time to time under the Minimum Wages Act and as important economic indicators, hardly needs emphasis. It is understood that provision has been made in the revised First Five Year Plan for preparation of such index numbers.

Importance of the results—National and International point of view—

13. Realising the importance of agricultural labour in any developmental planning, the Planning Commission has devoted a full chapter to agricultural labour in the National Five Year Plan and has observed in respect of the reports already published that " the enquiry has already helped to draw attention to the significance of agricultural workers in the country's future development and its results are likely to be of material assistance in drawing up programmes for agricultural workers ".

14. In recent years, the International Labour Office has been devoting considerable attention to the problems of agriculture and agricultural labour in particular. A Permanent Agricultural Committee set up in 1938 had a series of sessions during the last few

years. The problem of Wage Regulation in Agriculture was discussed in January 1950 and a Resolution embodying certain guiding principles relating to agricultural wages and incomes of primary producers was adopted by the Conference. In the 34th session held in Geneva in 1951, the International Labour Conference adopted a convention and a recommendation concerning minimum wage fixing machinery in agriculture. The I.L.O. Conference of Labour Statisticians has also drawn attention to the problems of farm family living studies.

15. The United Nations has also been giving some thought to the problems of measurements of standards of living in view of the fact that promotion of higher standard of living is set forth in the Charter of the United Nations as a general goal of international and social activity.

A Committee of Experts was set up by the Economic and Social Council in 1953 to report on International Definition and Measurement and Standards and Levels of Living. The Committee laid great stress on planning and conduct of family living surveys designed to obtain direct and comprehensive measurement of actual family living conditions, and further observed that such studies should be desirable not only for the nation as a whole but also for significant social and economic groupings of the population.

16. The Agricultural Labour Enquiry is the largest socio-economic enquiry of its kind conducted in the ECAFE area. It covered besides family living, employment, wages and in fact all economic aspects of the life of agricultural labour.

In the design of the survey, analysis and presentation of data, the recommendations of the I.L.O. in their monograph " Family Living Studies " and that of the U.N. Statistical Sub-Commission on sampling were kept in view to the extent possible. The enquiry was

conducted in close collaboration with the State Governments and under the technical guidance of the Departmental Committee of Statisticians and Economists. It is hoped, therefore, that the results as also the methods and techniques adopted would be of value not only to the Government and the public in India but also to countries in similar stages of economic and social evolution and to international agencies like the I.L.O. and the United Nations.

17. *Acknowledgments*—

17·1. An enquiry of this nature cannot be successful but for the unstinted co-operation and hard work put in by the field and head-quarters staff. I am very grateful to the State Supervisors and the field staff who performed their arduous duties with energy and devotion.

17·2. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not record our gratitude to Shri Sadashiva Prasad, the Secretariat Officer in charge of the enquiry till January 1953 when he was transferred to the Ministry of Communications. It was due to his untiring efforts and admirable organisational ability and drive that the enquiry of this type materialised and was successfully completed.

17·3. I should also acknowledge our gratitude to the Minister for Labour, Shri Jagjivan Ram, and laterly Shri V. V. Giri, and the Secretaries, Shri V. K. R. Menon, ICS, and laterly Shri Vishnu Sahay, ICS, for the encouragement given and interest shown from time to time, and to Shri N. C. Kuppuswami, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour.

17·4. Amongst the officers who assisted me in this work, I must make special mention of Shri K. D. Chatterjee, Deputy Statistician, who has been in the Agricultural Labour Enquiry right from the

beginning and assisted very considerably at all stages, from the drawing up of the schedules, framing of instructions, designing of tables to drafting of the reports. I hope that this officer with so much of experience in the problems of agricultural labour would profitably be continued in this work in future. The zonal reports were written by him under my general guidance and direction.

17·5. I must also acknowledge my grateful thanks for the considerable assistance received from Dr. W. B. Donde, Senior Research Officer, in the drafting of the reports. Thanks are also due to Sarvashri S. S. Mukherji and T. O. Cherian, Research Officers and J. C. Grover, Y. P. Passi and S. N. Panikkar, Senior Investigators, and K. Madurai, Ram Parkash and K. Lakshminarayanan, Investigators in drafting the reports. I am deeply indebted to Shri M. P. Shrivastava, Assistant Director, Central Statistical Organisation, for his kind assistance in designing the Appendix Tables. Shri G. P. Khare, Research Officer, greatly assisted in the tabulations of the data and in the coding and code checking of the schedules with the help of Sarvashri Gyan Prakash, Ram Parkash, K. Lakshminarayanan and Jasmer Singh, Investigators. I am particularly grateful to Sarvashri K. D. Chatterjee, K. Lakshminarayanan and Ram Parkash for seeing the Reports through the Press. I must also add a word of praise for Shrimati Pushpa Kakkar, Shri Harbhajan Singh and Shri Trambak Rao, Stenographers, for the heavy dictation and typing work which they did cheerfully and to our satisfaction. Our clerks, Sarvashri Daulti Ram and B. Mukherji, also assisted in the typing of the Reports and statements. These reports are as much theirs as mine.

17·6. My grateful thanks are due to the Army Statistical Organisation and its Chief, Shri N. T. Mathew, who got the heavy

tabulations done in a prompt and efficient manner with the help of the Hollerith equipment.

17·7. I am most grateful to Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet, Shri S. Subramanian, Joint Director, Central Statistical Organisation, Shri J. J. Anjaria, Economic Adviser to the Ministry of Finance, Dr. S. R. Sen, Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Shri N. K. Adyanthaya, Director, Labour Bureau and other members of the Committee of Statisticians for their valuable suggestions from time to time.

17·8. I must also express my deep debt of gratitude to the officers of the I.L.O. and in particular to Mr. R. Rao, Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. R. M. Woodbury, Chief Statistician and laterly Mr. Robert J. Myers, his successor and Mr. M. Osmay, Chief of the Agriculture Division, for their sustained interest in this work and suggestions from time to time.

Thanks are also due to Dr. (Miss) R. Karnad of the Directorate General of Health Services for her valuable advice in drafting the section on nutritional value of the diet of agricultural labourers.

17·9. Last but not least, I take this opportunity of acknowledging, on my behalf and on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, our deep debt of gratitude to the heads of agricultural labour families surveyed who inspite of trying conditions enthusiastically co-operated with our field staff in furnishing valuable information which forms the basis of these reports.

Our thanks are also due to the Controller of Printing and Stationery and the Managers of Government of India Press, Calcutta

and Simla for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have completed this gigantic task of printing the series of reports

The views expressed in these reports are not those of the Ministry of Labour.

B. RAMAMURTI

Joint Director
Central Statistical Organisation

NEW DELHI
Dated 19th May 1951

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CHAPTER I

METHODOLOGICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS OF THE ENQUIRY

The object of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry was to collect data on employment, earnings, cost and level of living and indebtedness of agricultural labourers in the Indian Union with a view to considering what protective and ameliorative measures including fixation of minimum wages should be undertaken to improve their conditions.

2. *Coverage*—The enquiry covered all the 27 States in the Indian Union and was conducted in three stages *viz.* General Village, General Family and Intensive Family Surveys, in about 800 villages selected on the principles of stratified random sampling. The General Family Survey covered 1,04,000 rural families and the Intensive Family Survey about 11,000 agricultural labour families.

3. *Responsibility and direction*—The enquiry was conducted by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India in close collaboration with the State Governments and under the technical guidance of the Departmental Committee of Statisticians and Economists. In the design, analysis and presentation, the recommendations of the U.N. Statistical Sub-Commission on Sampling and of the International Labour Organisation in their monograph on " Family Living Studies " were kept in view to the extent possible.

4. *Period*—The data collected during the Intensive Family Survey related to the year March 1950 to February 1951.

5. *Pilot Survey*—As this enquiry was the first of its kind to be conducted on an All-India scale, the Committee of Economists and Statisticians recommended that it should proceed by gradually expanding stages and that the first stage should be a preliminary enquiry in a few villages in some of the States. Accordingly, pilot enquiries were conducted in 27 villages in 8 different States with a view to testing the suitability of the questionnaires, amplifying the instructions, obtaining an idea of the time taken and the nature of the field organisation required.

6. *Schedules*—The schedules were made final in the light of the experience gained in the pilot enquiries. The scope of the schedules has been briefly indicated in the Preface. The scope of the Intensive Family Schedule is given in detail in section 8. In view of the importance of the third stage—the Intensive Family Survey of agricultural labour families—monthly data were collected every month for a period of 12 months and the annual data were built therefrom.

7. *Design of the Enquiry*—

7·1. *Stratification*—It was found that even within a State there were considerable differences in the economic conditions of the rural population and in particular of agricultural labourers. It was, therefore, found advantageous both from administrative and statistical considerations to divide each major State into a few homogeneous zones for the purpose of this enquiry. The scientific procedure for stratification for a single variate enquiry would be to examine the range of dispersion of that variate, so that stratification could be carried out on the basis of optimum allocations. In a socio-economic

enquiry of this type, the data collected related to a number of statistical variates and there were practically no data on any of these on an all-India basis. The zoning was, therefore, carried out on broad agricultural and economic considerations and on the basis of the judgement and knowledge of the State Officers concerned, like the Directors of Economics and Statistics, Directors of Agriculture, Directors of Land Records. The country was divided into about 80 zones. While the zones in a few cases cut across district boundaries, they were so demarcated as not to cut across *Taluq* or *Tehsil* boundaries. An analysis of the results showed an increase in efficiency due to zoning in a majority of cases.

7·2. *Allocation and Selection of Villages*—As regards the allocation of the number of villages to be selected for each zone, it was felt that this should be done by giving equal weightage to the number of villages and the rural population in each zone. From considerations of work load, villages with a population less than 100 were excluded. With a view to ensuring strict randomness, the selection of villages was done at the headquarters in Delhi and communicated to the State Supervisors. The villages were selected at random with equal probability and without replacement.

7·3. *Selection of Agricultural Labour Families*—Within each selected village, from the list of agricultural labour families prepared during the General Family Survey, the requisite number of agricultural labour families, generally 50 per cent., were selected at random, again, with equal probability and without replacement. The selection of families was done at the field with the help of the Table of Random Numbers supplied from the headquarters. In all, about 11,000 agricultural labour families were covered. The design of the Intensive Family Survey was thus a stratified two-stage random sampling—the village being the primary or first stage unit and the agricultural labour family second stage or the ultimate unit.

8. *Intensive Family Schedules, Instructions, Definitions and Conceptual Problems*—

8·1. *Schedules*—A copy of the schedules used for the Intensive Family Survey is given in Appendix I. There were 3 schedules—Forms III-A, III-B and III-C. Form III-C contained a daily record of employment and earnings, quantity consumed and expenditure on cereals and pulses and was prescribed for about half a dozen agricultural labour families in those selected villages where suitable local agencies were available. They were intended to serve as a check for the important items of information collected in the monthly schedules. The Form III-A contained 12 rubrics and related to employment in the different agricultural operations and non-agricultural work, unemployment, wages, income, consumption expenditure and indebtedness.

8·2. *Instructions*—In a socio-economic enquiry, the instructions issued are as important as the questionnaire itself. Detailed instructions were, therefore, Prepared for the guidance of the enquiry staff in which the various terms like 'family' 'main occupation', 'agricultural family', 'agricultural labour family',

etc. were carefully defined and explained and directives were given about the methods of collection of data.

8·3. Inspite of the best efforts in preparing the instructions, it was found necessary to issue supplementary instructions from time to time with a view to explaining the difficulties faced while actually conducting the enquiry. The instructions (Appendix II) are self-explanatory and it is not proposed, therefore, to cover the same ground. There are, however, a few points of importance which need mention.

8·4. *Wages and Income of Attached Workers*—In regard to the employment rubric, while all details could be obtained for casual workers this was not possible for attached workers. In fact monthly collection of wages for attached labour was not possible. This was because the attached workers were generally employed on a definite contract for a definite period, usually longer than a month. Some of them were crop sharers, and therefore took active interest in crop production since their emoluments depended on crop yields. They were sometimes paid in cash and sometimes partly in cash and partly in kind. Perquisites like meals, clothes, shoes, blankets, small plots of land as house sites were also allowed. Some of the attached workers had boarding and lodging with their masters. In some cases, they were given loans free of interest. Thus, the methods of remuneration for attached workers were of such a bewildering variety that data could only be obtained for the year as a whole or for the period of contract and not for each month.

8·5. *Employment and Unemployment*—The employment data collected relate only to wage-paid employment. For the remaining period, the labourers must have been either unemployed or self-employed. The data on unemployment were also collected in respect of men only. No data could be collected on the days they were self-employed. This was obtained more as a residual. The main difficulty was that periods of self-employment were not sharply defined. Nor can it be said that during the days they were self-employed, they were fully employed. There must have been considerable hidden under-employment.

8·6. *Net Income from Land*—The net income from land of the agricultural labour families was recorded in rubric III-A-9 of the schedules after taking into account the various items of expenditure incurred in crop production and the total value of products. Although efforts were made to record every item as accurately as possible, the figure of net income can only be regarded as an approximation. However, it has to be remembered that the extent of land owned or held by the agricultural labour families was generally small and due to their lack of resources they had per force to keep production cost to the minimum.

8·7. *Budget in Abstract*—A useful rubric was the Budget in Abstract, and the explanations in the case of deficit or surplus. This went a long way in making further efforts to ascertain the reasons for discrepancies between income and expenditure if they were wide. At the same time, the investigators were strictly warned that in no case should they attempt to manipulate with a view to balancing the budget.

8·8. *Indebtedness*—In a rural enquiry and particularly that of agricultural labourers, the data on indebtedness by its very nature should not be assigned a high degree of reliability. The families were generally averse to disclose their debt position and it was very difficult to get at the precise figure of debt, the rate of interest, source, purpose of debt, *etc.* It was also not possible to assess with any degree of accuracy the value of property mortgaged.

9. *Recruitment of Staff*—The success of any large scale socio-economic enquiry depends not only on the statistical aspects but equally upon the administrative, engineering and publicity aspects of the enquiry. The recruitment of about 200 Deputy Investigators, 50 Investigators and 23 Supervisors was one of the most difficult problems. The Supervisors recruited were mostly officers in State Governments with experience of socio-economic surveys or revenue or rural development work. They were whole-time officers except in minor States where they were employed on a part-time basis. The Deputy Investigators, who formed the ultimate field staff, were mostly Matriculates, drawn as far as possible from local areas, and preferably with knowledge of village records. The Investigators who were responsible for the immediate supervision of the Deputy Investigators were mostly graduates in Economics or Statistics, preferably with experience of socio-economic surveys.

10. *Training*—Proper training of Investigators was extremely necessary in an enquiry of this type. The preliminary enquiry furnished good practical training to the headquarters staff, State Supervisors and nuclear staff of Investigators and Deputy Investigators, appointed to conduct the enquiry. Detailed instructions regarding training, operational procedure, duties and responsibilities of field staff were drawn up for guidance of the field staff. The Investigators who collected data in the General Village Questionnaire in the first instance and the Supervisors in charge of the units, were required to train up the Deputy Investigators both at the headquarters and at villages in the use of official records for collection and verification of data, familiarise them with the agricultural calendar, different crop seasons, systems of cropping, the various agricultural operations and modes of wage payment. The Supervisors were instructed to put the Deputy Investigators personally in touch with local residents of villages to ensure their continued active co-operation. It was the Deputy Investigators who were primarily concerned with collection of data in the General Family and the Intensive Family Questionnaires. It was the responsibility of the Investigators to show how the Deputy Investigators should proceed in the collection of data. The Investigators were, as such, required to personally collect data in the General Family and Intensive Family Questionnaires and explain to the Deputy Investigators how it should be done in the initial stages.

The Supervisors and Investigators were also enjoined to pay visits to the villages and " spot check " schedules. The Investigators were entrusted with the work of scrutinising the collected schedules and correcting inaccuracies before they were sent to the headquarters.

Although it would be very desirable from the point of view of convenience to recruit all the staff at one time, still from practical considerations it was found necessary to recruit them by stages so as to get an idea of the difficulties involved and the manageability or otherwise of the work-load.

11. *Publicity Arrangements*—In a socio-economic enquiry of this scale, it is necessary to develop that cordial atmosphere that would call for the voluntary co-operation of the villagers, local officials and non-official bodies. Detailed circulars were issued to the District Officers and various rural *Panchayats* and other non-official organisations requesting for their co-operation. Appeals were also issued over the signatures of the Central Minister for Labour and State Labour Ministers.

12. *Progressing of the Enquiry*—In a sampling enquiry, it would be necessary to ensure that all the villages are surveyed according to the schedule. A detailed system of progressing was instituted. Weekly and Monthly Reports on work allotted and work actually performed and reasons for short-fall, were prescribed for the Deputy Investigators and Investigators. Monthly Reports were received from the Supervisors in a prescribed form at the headquarters giving in numerical terms the work scheduled and the work actually done, and the reasons for delay, if any. A consolidated all-India report was prepared every month and the progress reviewed and revised targets fixed. It was a difficult job for these Deputy Investigators to get themselves used to the hard conditions of village life, and move from one random village to another. In view of the arduous nature of the work, it was quite an important thing to see that proper human relationship was maintained, and there was no serious defection.

13. *Budgeting and Time Studies*—In a large scale enquiry, financial estimates have to be made much in advance. No previous information was available, as this was the first enquiry of its kind. Very often this involved time studies on the various processes. For example, time studies were made on the workload involved in the scrutiny and coding of schedules before estimates of the requirements for the scrutiny and coding of the one lakh schedules were made. These studies were also useful for fixing norms for purposes of judging the day-to-day output of individual workers engaged on this task.

14. *Tabulations*—The monthly schedules were scrutinised at the headquarters as and when they were received from the field staff and doubtful points were referred back to them for clarification. Some of the families either left the village or were not available for interviewing during most of the months of the year and had, therefore, to be dropped. An examination of some schedules showed that the income from land of some of the families was very considerable and on further scrutiny they were found to be cultivator families rather than agricultural labour families and hence the survey was not pursued and such schedules were, therefore, not taken up for compilation. The total number of schedules accepted for final tabulation was about 11,000

The schedules were coded and code-checked and passed on to the Army Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Defence, Government of India for tabulation on the Hollerith calculating machines. The mechanised tabulations were decoded, checked and recast in a presentable form in the Statistical Unit. An idea of the volume of tabulations involved can be had from the fact that the number of cards punched was of the order of 2 million.

15. *Methods of Estimation*—As indicated in para 7, the design of the Intensive Family Survey was that of two-stage stratified sampling, the sampling of villages within the zones and then of families within sampled villages. In both stages, the selection was with equal probability and without replacement. As families within villages were selected with a uniform sampling fraction within each zone, the tabulation procedure consisted in obtaining from the family cards totals for all the villages in the zone directly on the tabulator. To get the estimates for the zone, the total for the villages surveyed was weighted proportionally to the ratio of the total estimated agricultural labour families in each zone to the total number of agricultural labour families included in the sample for that zone.

The totals for the States, Census Zones and all-India have been obtained, as is obvious, by simple direct summation of the concerned zonal figures. This procedure of ratio estimation on the basis of further information provided by the population census, appears to yield a better result than could be obtained by a weighting system based on sampling fraction for villages.

16. *Precision of the Results*—The main advantage of probability is that it is possible to work out in numerical terms the precision of the results. This is done by means of standard errors. The idea is to show how close the results obtained from the sample would be to those obtained from similar other samples of the same size, or those that would be obtained if a complete census were undertaken under the same conditions as obtained in the conduct of sample survey, with the same questionnaires, same field staff, interview procedure, type of supervision, etc. For example, if there are 1,000 families in a population and if a random sample of 100 families were drawn and it shows the average income of these families to be Rs. 495, then this is the estimate of the average annual income of the 1000 families in the population. The question then is, could this figure be used as an estimate of the result that would have been obtained by a complete census covering all the 1000 families in the population. Perhaps another random sample of 100 families would give Rs. 505.

The standard error of an estimate is a measure of its precision. It depends on the unit of measurement, but the ratio of standard error of the estimate to the population value estimated is independent of the unit of measurement. This ratio, called the co-efficient of variation, is employed as a relative measure for the variation of the estimate. The exact calculations of standard error and co-efficient of variation of a number of variates obtained as a result of ratio estimates in a two-stage stratified sampling design would involve heavy computational work. However, this was undertaken for one State, namely, Madras by use of appropriate

formula and the standard error has been worked out. The co-efficient of variation for one important variate, namely, expenditure per consumption unit, was found for the State as a whole to be nearly 3 per cent. This shows that at a 5 per cent. level of significance or in 95 per cent. cases of repetition of similar sample surveys under the same conditions, the total actual expenditure per consumption unit for the State as a whole is not likely to differ from Rs. 114 by more than about Rs. 7 ; that is, it is likely to lie within the range of Rs. 107 to Rs. 121. It is hoped that this will broadly be the order of accuracy in respect of this variate for the major States.

It is not claimed, in the absence of further computational work, that the same degree of precision could be obtained for the other variates. However, the co-efficient of variation was worked out for each State for wage rates and for expenditure per consumption unit assuming them to be just simple variates and ignoring two-stage sampling. For major States, they varied from 23 to 55% in respect of expenditure per consumption unit.

It should be mentioned that a ratio estimate of the type proposed will be biassed but this bias will be more than offset by the gain in the precision when, as is expected in the present case, the variates are highly correlated. To be precise, the bias in a ratio estimate of the total expenditure on food based on the number of consumption units in zone II of Madras was found to be approximately 0·24% of the true value, while the co-efficient of variation of the same ratio estimate was found to be 4·2%, whereas for a linear estimate the co-efficient of variation was as high as 12·1%*. It is, therefore, seen that the ratio method provides, on the whole, a more precise estimate although slightly biassed.

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*For details please refer to Appendix III of Volume I—All India Report.

VOL. III

EAST INDIA ZONE

Bihar
Orissa
West Bengal
Assam
Manipur
Tripura

M/N132MofLabour 9—10

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

BIHAR

Introduction

1·1. Bihar is a Part ' A ' State with an area of 70,330 square miles. According to the 1951 Census, the population of Bihar was 40,225,947, of which about 93 per cent. was rural. During the last decade the total population increased by 10 per cent. The density of population per square mile was 572.

1 2. The Ganges flows slightly to the north of central Bihar forming two distinct zones to the north and the south of the river. The eastern part of Bihar differs generally from the western in the utilisation of natural resources, thus forming four zones, two to the north and two to the south of the Ganges. These zones were adopted by the Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

1·3. The North-eastern zone or zone I, comprising North Bhagalpur, North Monghyr and Purnea districts, has a sandy loam soil. The northern parts of the two districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr included in this zone are subject to heavy floods. The important crops in this region are maize in Bhagalpur and Monghyr and jute in Purnea district.

The North-western zone or zone II comprised the districts of Muzaffarpur Saran, Champaran and Darbhanga. The rainfall in this region is, on an average, 52 inches in a year which is a little less than in the north-eastern zone ; the soil, however, is as fertile as in the latter and is also occasionally liable to floods. The principal crops are paddy, maize and wheat.

South-western part of the State or zone III comprising the districts of Patna, Shahabad, Gaya, South Monghyr and South Bhagalpur has a rainfall of about 51 inches. Irrigation facilities are also fairly extensive in this area. The region has two types of soils, the high land loam soil suitable for growing maize and the low lying soil of black clay yielding paddy crop. Some portions of the zone are liable to inundation during the monsoon. The south and south-east zone, or zone IV comprises the entire Chhota Nagpur plateau ; the districts included in this region are Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamu, Singhbhum, Manbhum, Seraikela, Kharsawan and Santhal Parganas. The zone is rich in mineral deposits and is covered by forests. It has the heaviest rainfall of about 70 inches in a year. The population is sparse and the soil poor. But the extracting industries of this region such as mica mining in Hazaribagh and coal mining in Manbhum and iron and steel industry at Jamshedpur etc. provide employment opportunities to the people.

1·4. Bihar, till recently, formed a part of permanently settled areas. The new legislation abolishing *Zamindari* has transferred all proprietary rights to the State, thereby enabling tenants to become proprietors of land. In Chhota Nagpur, inhabited mostly by aboriginals, there is a separate legislation, safeguarding their rights on land. In the greater part of Santhal Parganas and Chhota Nagpur, the headman is responsible for the collection of rent and its transfer to the landlord, after discounting a percentage as remuneration.

1·5. In Bihar, 51·0 per cent. of the area is net sown. Forests account for 17·6 per cent. and fallow land 10·6 per cent. of the total area. Area not available for cultivation constitutes 8·4 per cent.* and other uncultivated land excluding current fallows 12·4 per cent. Area irrigated forms 24·5 per cent. of the net sown area, and area sown more than once 27·5 per cent. The most important crop of the State is rice, which extends over 80 per cent. of the net area sown.

1·6. Per capita gross sown area in Bihar is 0·77 acre for the entire population and 0·8 acre for rural population. The pressure of population on land is heavier in the Western than in the Eastern zones.

1·7. *General Family Survey.*—The survey covered 80 villages selected on the principles of stratified random sampling. About 82 per cent. of the families were agricultural and 18 per cent. non-agricultural. Of the agricultural families, 49 per cent. were those of agricultural labourers. Whereas in zones I and II, the proportion of agricultural labour families was not much different from that for the State, in Zone III it was 40 per cent. and in Zone IV 55 per cent.

1·8. According to General Family Survey data, 24 per cent. of agricultural labour families were attached and the remaining casual. The attached workers, like the casual, sought employment in agricultural and non-agricultural labour when the employer had no work to offer. The agricultural workers also cultivated land generally on the basis of crop sharing. Some of the attached workers were given plots of land free of rent by their employers in lieu of their services. In certain parts of Bihar, the land given to the labourer was called ' topra ' land. As many as 64 per cent. of the families of agricultural workers had land-holdings of an average size of 1·6 acres per family. The proportion of such families was more or less the same in all the zones.

1·9. The average size of the cultivator's holding in the State was 4·1 acres. On an average, the average holding of a land owner family was of 12 acres, that of a tenant 5·6 acres and of a non-agriculturist 2·1 acres. The three groups taken together cultivated 86 per cent. of the area of the holdings. About 77 per cent. of holdings covering about 32 per cent. area were of less than 5 acres. Only 1·6 per cent. of the holdings were of 25 acres and above covering 19 per cent. of the total area of holdings. Evidently the scope of wage-paid employment on the farms would be limited in such circumstances, the labourers being compelled during the slack agricultural seasons either to remain unemployed or take to some non-farm occupation temporarily.

1·10. The General Family Survey indicated that only about 27 per cent. of the earners in the families of agricultural labourers had some kind of subsidiary occupations. Of the agricultural labourers who had subsidiary occupations, about 70 per cent. cultivated land for supplementing their income and

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* SOURCE.—*Census of India 1951, Paper No. 2.*

nearly 10 per cent. took to non-agricultural labour. About 20 per cent. resorted to rice pounding, flour grinding, fuel selling and other non-agricultural work. The important subsidiary occupations in zone I were basket making and carpentry. In zones II and III subsidiary occupations were selling of cowdung, working as railway coolies or as unskilled labourers in the neighbouring cities. In zone IV, collection of fuel from the jungles, working in coalfields and preparation of mica reefs, locally known as *fakni farna* provided employment of a subsidiary nature to 33 per cent. of the families of agricultural workers.

Intensive Family Survey

2. *Coverage and size of sample*

2·1. The Intensive Survey covered 1,228 or 32·1 per cent. of the families of agricultural workers. Distribution of villages and the number of families under the Intensive Family Survey in each zone were as follows :

Statement I

Number of agricultural labour families intensively surveyed

Zone	Number of agricultural labour families
I	187
II	319
III	282
IV	440
State	1,228

2·2. The enquiry was spread over one complete year from 1st March 1950 to 28th February 1951. In all 14,736 monthly schedules in Form III-A were tabulated, which were consolidated into 1,228 annual returns in Form III-B.

2·3. The State averages given in various tables in the Appendix as well as in the statements have been obtained after weighting the zonal averages in proportion to the estimated number of agricultural labour families.

3. *Size of agricultural labour families*

Taking all the families of agricultural workers into account, the average size per family was 4·5. It included 2·3 earners of whom 2·2 were wage earners, composed of 1·2 men, 0·9 women and 0·1 children. In the four zones of the State there were considerable variations in the proportion of earners

to the size of the family. The statement below gives the zonal details about the size and earning strength of the family.

STATEMENT II

Average size and earning strength of the agricultural labour family

Zone	Average No. of persons in family	Average No. of earners	Agricultural wage earners	Composition of earners		
				Men	Women	Children
I	4·6	2·2	2·1	1·2	0·8	0·1
II	4·4	1·9	1·9	1·3	0·6	..
III	4·9	2·7	2·6	1·3	1·2	0·1
IV	4·3	2·3	2·2	1·1	1·0	0·1
State	4·5	2·3	2·2	1·2	0·9	0·1

Larger number of earners and also of women earners among them in zone III was presumably due to the necessity of supporting a larger family and the availability of employment in both agricultural and non-agricultural labour. The earners other than those employed in agriculture for wages were either occupied in some kind of non-agricultural work or were self-employed.

4. *Employment and Unemployment*

A. Employment.

4·1. Opportunities for wage-employment were available to agricultural workers both in agricultural operations and non-agricultural labour. The quantum of wage-employment in agriculture mainly depends on the land resources, the crop and the relative proportions of cultivators and agricultural labourers in the rural community.

The agricultural year in Bihar comprises four crop seasons, namely, *Bhadai*, *Aghani*, *Rabi* and *Garma* (Zaid). Agricultural operations of the important crops grown during these seasons are briefly described below.

(*a*) (*i*) *Bhadai Paddy*— The preparatory operations for *Bhadai* paddy begin from the months of March and April and sowing is done by the middle of May. The crop is harvested in August-September.

(*ii*) *Bhadai jute.*—The preparatory operations start in April-May. Its cultivation requires great care and attention by the cultivator. After harvesting which takes place in September, the jute plants are kept in mud and watered for about a fortnight. The plants are then thrashed and fibres separated.

(*b*) *Aghani paddy.*—The preparatory operations commence with the beginning of February and are followed by repeated ploughing and harrowing. After proper manuring is done, sowing starts in the third week of May and continues till the end of June. During monsoons, lands are made muddy by repeated ploughing and thereafter transplanting is carried on till the end of August. This is followed by weeding (the whole of September). Harvesting begins in November and continues till January.

(*c*) *Rabi crops.*—*Rabi* crops like wheat, gram and barley involve heavy preparatory operations which usually start in September. Sowing is done during October and weeding during November. The crops are harvested by April.

4·2. Non-agricultural employment of a casual nature was available on public works in the building trade and on the railway stations etc. Some agricultural labourers in Bihar found employment in mines and industries which are developing in this State. In respect of availability of non-agricultural employments, zones III and IV were rather favourably situated. In zone III, there are a number of important towns, such as Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, etc., where employment was available as coolies on railway stations, in the cement factories, and as bearers on certain religious ceremonies. Agricultural workers in zone IV got employment on tea plantations in Darjeeling-Terai and Jalpaiguri areas in West Bengal. The reports* on the living conditions of plantation workers in West Bengal indicate that as many as 81 per cent. of the families in the tea plantations of Darjeeling-Terai and 78 per cent. in Jalpaiguri belonged to Santhal Parganas, Manbhum, and Ranchi areas of Bihar. It is also reported that the bulk of labourers in tea plantations of Assam also came from Chhota Nagpur area. Besides these, as mentioned earlier, forests and coal and mica mines provided opportunities of employment to agricultural workers in zone IV.

4·3. An average adult male worker was employed respectively for 167 and 33 days in a year in agricultural and non-agricultural wage-employments; the corresponding days of employment of a woman averaged 91 and 20 respectively (*See* Table 1). The summary statement given below shows the average annual employment for wages of adult casual workers in the four zones and in the State as a whole.

STATEMENT III

Average employment for wages

Zone	Average number of days worked by an adult casual worker for wages					
	Agricultural labour		Non-agricultural labour		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
I	190	104	13	14	203	118
II	190	95	11	8	201	103
III	178	96	30	10	208	106
IV	132	84	56	31	188	115
State	165	91	33	20	198	111

* Report: Government of West Bengal, 1948.

The above statement shows that the casual male worker got employment for 208 days in a year in zone III. In zone IV, the corresponding number of days was 188 although employment in non-agricultural labour was for 56 days or 29·7 per cent. of the total. As regards women workers, they were, on an average, employed for the largest number of days in zone I. In zone IV, women workers like their male counterparts were employed in non-agricultural labour for quite a number of days, viz., 31 or 27 per cent. of employed days. In this zone soil is poor, and as revealed by General Family Survey larger holdings were few and area covered by these was not considerable. Therefore, opportunity for wage-paid employment in agriculture was lacking for the larger part of the year. However, the existence of forests and mines provided some non-agricultural and self employment. In areas where agriculture was comparatively prosperous, such as zones I, II and III, employment in agriculture was available on a larger scale.

4·4. The above discussion related only to an average worker whether with or without land. The employment picture of the agricultural worker with land was generally different from that of the landless worker. On an average, the latter whether man or woman, got more of wage-employment than the former. Thus in the State as a whole whereas the average man and woman in casual workers' families with land were employed respectively for 190 and 103 days, the ones in the landless families were employed respectively for 211 and 123 days in a year. The same was true of zones I and II as will be evident from the statement blow.

STATEMENT IV

Wage employment of adult workers in casual families

Zone	With land		Without land	
	Man	Woman	Man	Woman
I	190	99	222	141
II	188	98	225	115

In zone III, however, an average adult male in casual labour families with land was employed for a longer period (184 days) than his landless counterpart (164 days). In zone IV, workers in families with land and those without land, both men and women, got employment as wage earners for almost equal number of days.

4·5. As the men earners constituted the bulk of the earning strength of the family, they contributed the largest share of the total work-days. Women unlike men, however, had to look after the household of the family. Of the total mandays worked by casual labourers, 69·1 per cent. were contributed by men alone (Table 2). The share of women workers was 28·6 per cent. mandays and that of children 2·3 per cent. man-days. While ploughing, harvesting,

weeding, other preparatory work in agriculture and non-agricultural labour afforded opportunities of employment to men, harvesting, transplanting, weeding and non-agricultural labour were the principal avenues of wage-employment for women. In these operations men and women were employed respectively for 64 and 88 per cent. of their total days of employment. Among the agricultural operations in which men were employed, ploughing gave the largest volume of employment, viz., 20·4 per cent. of total man-days. Repeated ploughing required for *Bhadai* and *Aghani* paddy in Bihar afforded this large amount of employment.

B. *Unemployment.*

4·6. The volume of unemployment of an agricultural labourer depended on the one hand on the opportunities of employment in agricultural and non-agricultural labour and on the other, on the extent of self-employment. Table 3 shows that, on an average, an adult male casual worker could not secure employment for wage for 85* days in a year. In the section on employment it was noted that employment averaged 198 days per adult male casual worker. The balance of 82 days was approximately the self-employment of the adult male casual worker, either on land or in certain other occupations. This is borne out by the fact that income from self-cultivated land and from occupation other than wage-labour accounted for respectively 10·7 and 12·9 per cent. of the total income of a casual family from all sources. Unemployment due to want of work accounted for 74 days. Unemployment, on an average, was of a larger magnitude during the months of October, January and February which months coincided with the slack agricultural season.

4·7. It was noted that unemployment was of a higher order in zone I, followed by zones III and II. Unemployment was for 101 days in zone I and for 85 and 84 days respectively in zones III and II. If these figures of unemployment in different zones are read in conjunction with the days of employment in different zones, it will be noted that, although employment for wages was the lowest in zone IV, unemployment was not of a correspondingly high magnitude. On the contrary, unemployment was minimum, viz., 77 days in zone IV, which situation is to be accounted for by the fact that among the earners in the families of agricultural workers in the zone, a relatively large number was employed in non-agricultural occupations for which wages on daily basis were not paid. The workers in this zone were also self-employed for a larger number of days than in other zones.

5. *Wages.*

5·1. Employment in agriculture for wages was obviously the main source of income for an agricultural labourer. Of the total income from all sources, wages in agriculture accounted for 64 per cent. This income was obtained

*The unemployment figure given in Table 3 as also in para 4·6 is the average for only 76·3 per cent. of the workers who actually reported wage-employment during the different months of the year. Assuming that the remaining 23·7 per cent. workers were either wholly unemployed throughout the year or fully self employed in occupations other than wage-earning the average number of days for which a worker was unemployed for wages worked out to 10·7 days during the year.

from 83 per cent. of man-days worked for wages. In non-agricultural labour a family, on an average, derived 12·1 per cent. of the total income by working for 17 per cent. of total wage-paid days. Modes of wage-payment in agriculture and wage rates for casual workers in various agricultural operations and in non-agricultural labour are discussed below.

Casual Workers

5·2. *Mode of wage-payment.*—Agricultural workers were employed in agricultural operations either on time rates or piece rates. Time rates covered about 84 per cent. of the total man-days worked by casual workers, the balance being paid for on piece rates. Time rates were prevalent for all agricultural operations. But piece rates were paid only during certain agricultural seasons when the condition of the crop needed expeditious execution of a particular operation. Piece rates were more often paid in cash whereas payment of wages in kind was more prevalent in the case of time-rates.

5·3. Taking piece and time rates together, the enquiry showed that 54 per cent. of man-days were paid in kind and 42 per cent. in cash. The method of paying partly in kind and partly in cash was not much in practice in the State. Only about 4 per cent. of man-days were paid for in this way. It was customary to supply the agricultural workers some perquisites which generally consisted of rice, pulses and *sattoo*. Perquisites were more often given in the case of wages in kind than in cash. Of the payments made in kind, as many as 67 per cent. of the man-days were paid for with perquisites. In the case of cash payments, 45 per cent. man-days were paid for with perquisites. The following Statement gives the modes of wage payments in the four zones of the State.

Statement V

Percentage distribution of the total man-days worked by all casual workers according to modes of wage payment

Mode of wage payment	Percentage of total man-days				
	Zones				State*
	I	II	III	IV	
A. *With perquisites*—					
(*i*) Cash	42·9	20·2	15·2	7·7	18·9
(*ii*) Kind	18·5	35·9	37·0	45·9	36·5
(*iii*) Cash & kind	1·1	2·3	3·4	0·8	2·4
B. *Without perquisites*—					
(*i*) Cash	21·7	20·9	13·5	30·0	22·8
(*ii*) Kind	13·0	20·0	28·9	14·4	17·8
(*iii*) Cash & kind	2·8	0·7	2·0	1·2	1·6
Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

* Total includes the man-days put in by children also.

5·4. Although kind payment prevailed in the State as a whole, in zone I cash payment accounted for 65 per cent. of man-days. In all other zones, payments in kind covered more than 50 per cent. of man-days. In zone III, payments in kind were most prevalent accounting for 66 per cent. of the mandays. The commercial crop of jute in Purnea district and the proximity to tea plantations of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts of West Bengal perhaps accounted for the prevalence of payment in cash in Zone I.

Wage Rates

5·5. The data on wages relate to weighted earnings arrived at by dividing the total wage income by the number of man-days worked (Table 2). The wage rate differed according to the seasonal demand for labour and the arduousness or otherwise of operations. The average wage rate in agriculture weighted according to man-days worked, was Rs. 1-4-2 for an adult male worker. The corresponding wage rate for an adult woman worker was Rs. 1-1-7. Payments made in kind and perquisites were evaluated in terms of money on the basis of ruling retail prices. Average wage-rates in agricultural operations in the four zones were as follows :—

Statement VI

Daily wage earning on Agricultural Operations

	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
All agricultural operations ..	1 7 3	1 0 10	1 4 0	1 1 8	1 4 3	1 3 4	1 2 4	1 1 3

5·6. Women earners got employment in the operations which were paid at lower rates than men. Besides this, wages of women workers were also lower in almost all operations ; this was much more so in zone I where the difference was comparatively wide. In harvesting operation which was paid on piece basis and which provided considerable employment to men and women in zone I, the piece rates were much lower for women. The daily output as well as the piece-rate in this zone were said to be lower for women than for men (Statement VII).

5·7. The daily wage was as high as Rs. 1-12-10 for men in harvesting whereas it dropped to about Re. 1 in ploughing and weeding. The wage rate for adult male casual workers employed in ploughing was low, because ploughmen generally worked for five hours and did other agricultural work during the remaining part of the day. In the case of women workers, the highest wage of Rs. 1-8-0 was obtained in threshing and lowest, Re. 0-13-10 in weeding. By and large, women workers got a little less than the men workers. However, in the case of preparatory operations, the average wage was the same both for men and women. During the threshing season where the demand for labour was at the peak, wages were good for both the sexes, but for this particular work women received slightly higher wages than men.

5·8. Inter-zonal comparison shows that wages, on an average, were higher in zones I and II than in the other two zones. In zone I during the harvesting season the man's wage shot up as high as Rs. 2-11-2 per day. Almost in all operations except ploughing wage-rates for adult male workers in zone IV were the lowest. But the rates for women workers in this zone did not show the same tendency. The following statement gives the wages in different operations in the four zones.

STATEMENT VII

Average daily earnings (in Rs.) of casual agricultural workers in the different zones

Operations	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV		State	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
I. Agricultural operations	1 4 10	0 9 7	1 1 7	0 12 10	1 1 7	0 12 10	1 1 7	1 0 0	1 3 2	0 14 4
Preparatory.	(9·9)	(1·2)	(7·9)	(1·0)	(5·2)	(1·8)	(3·5)	(2·7)	(6·0)	(1·9)
Ploughing	0 14 5	..	1 0 0	..	1 0 0	..	1 1 7	..	1 0 6	..
	(18·1)		(25·0)		(18·2)		(19·9)		(20·4)	
Sowing	1 3 2	..	1 4 10	1 1 7	1 4 10	1 1 7	1 1 7	0 14 5	1 4 10	1 0 0
	(2·0)		(3·1)	(1·1)	(1·5)	(0·3)	(0·7)	(0·2)	(1·6)	(0·4)
Transplanting	1 11 2	1 6 5	1 4 10	1 1 7	1 3 2	1 0 0	1 1 7	1 0 0	1 4 10	1 0 0
	(6·1)	(4·5)	(11·3)	(3·2)	(2·6)	(8·5)	(1·0)	(9·4)	(4·5)	(7·0)
Weeding	1 1 7	0 12 10	1 0 0	0 11 2	1 1 7	1 0 0	0 14 5	1 0 0	1 0 7	0 13 10
	(13·3)	(9·5)	(10·0)	(5·4)	(4·1)	(3·5)	(2·9)	(3·8)	(6·6)	(5·2)
Irrigating	1 6 5	1 1 7	1 3 2	1 4 10	1 3 2	1 1 7	0 14 5	1 0 0	1 1 7	1 1 7
	(0·2)	(1·8)	(1·6)	(0·1)	(4·2)	(0·7)	(2·5)	(0·2)	(2·2)	(0·2)
Harvesting	2 11 2	1 3 2	1 14 5	1 9 7	1 9 7	1 8 0	1 1 7	1 3 2	1 12 9	1 4 9
	(12·1)	(7·2)	(12·2)	(5·5)	(13·9)	(12·0)	(9·1)	(7·4)	(11·2)	(7·7)
Threshing	1 6 5	1 3 2	1 8 0	1 6 5	1 8 0	1 12 10	1 4 10	1 6 5	1 6 4	1 8 0
	(1·7)	(0·2)	(3·7)	(0·7)	(5·7)	(1·4)	(4·8)	(0·8)	(4·2)	(0·8)
Others	1 9 7	1 4 10	1 1 7	0 14 5	1 1 7	1 1 7	1 3 2	..	1 6 4	1 1 7
	(3·4)	(0·3)	(0·7)	(0·1)	(0·9)	(0·4)	(0·2)		(1·0)	(0·2)
All operations	1 7 3	1 0 10	1 4 9	1 1 8	1 4 3	1 3 4	1 2 4	1 1 3	1 4 2	1 1 7
	(66·8)	(24·7)	(75·5)	(17·1)	(56·3)	(28·6)	(44·6)	(24·6)	(57·6)	(23·4)
II. Non-agricultural labour	1 8 0	0 12 10	1 3 2	0 11 2	1 4 9	0 14 5	0 14 5	0 12 10	1 1 7	0 12 10
	(4·6)	(1·7)	(4·5)	(1·4)	(9·4)	(2·9)	(19·1)	(9·0)	(11·5)	(5·2)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets denote the percentage of man-days worked to the total man-days in the particular zone. The balance of the percentage man-days in each zone relate to the employment of children. Blank columns indicate negligible employment; wage rates are therefore not given.

5·9. Wage earnings seem to vary also according to the modes of wage payment. It must, however, be made clear that the different modes of wage payment did not have the same geographical coverage. Nor did they relate necessarily to the same operations. Broadly, daily wages paid on piece rates were higher than those paid on time rates ; whereas on piece rates daily earnings varied from Rs. 1-6-4 to Rs. 2, on time rates these varied from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-9. In the case of women workers the corresponding variation in the rates on piece basis was from Rs. 1-3-2 to Rs. 2 and on time rates from Re. 0-12-10 to Rs. 1-3-2.

5·10. Variations in the rates of wages when paid in cash, kind or partly in cash and kind are shown below.

STATEMENT VIII

Variation in daily earnings according to modes of wage-payment

Mode of wage payment	Daily earnings per worker			
	Men		Women	
	With perquisites	Without perquisites	With perquisites	Without perquisites
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.	Rs. AS. P.
A. *Time Wages*—				
(*i*) Cash	1 2 11	0 15 6	0 13 0	0 13 1
(*ii*) Kind	1 2 10	1 2 7	1 2 6	1 2 2
(*iii*) Cash & kind	1 4 4	1 0 6	1 0 7	0 15 5
B. *Piece Wages*—				
(*i*) Cash	1 12 4	2 0 0	1 13 4	1 3 8
(*ii*) Kind	1 12 10	1 6 11	2 15 8	1 4 10
(*iii*) Cash & kind	1 1 10	1 9 0	1 6 6	1 5 6

5·11. The above statement related to all agricultural operations. Tables 4 and 5 give full details. These tables indicate that wages in kind with perquisites tended to be higher in the case of ploughing, sowing and transplanting. Women workers when they were paid wages in kind with perquisites usually received higher wages. When wages were paid in cash without perquisites, these tended to be lower than wages paid otherwise.

Frequency distribution of man-days according to range of daily wages in agriculture

5·12. Taking all wage rates into account according to the man-days employed on each rate, the wage rates averaged Rs. 1-4-2 for men and Rs. 1-1-7 for women.

5·13. There was a wide range of fluctuations in the daily wages. The following statement which refers to all modes of wage-payment shows the distribution of man-days in different levels of daily earnings :

STATEMENT IX

Distribution of man-days according to levels of daily wages in agriculture

Level of daily wages	Percentage of man-days of	
	Men workers	Women workers
Less than As. 10	2·5	1·8
As. 10—14	9·2	6·1
As. 14—18	23·9	9·6
As. 18—22	13·9	4·8
As. 22—26	8·1	2·9
As. 26—30	4·7	1·1
As. 30—34	3·5	1·1
As. 34 and above	3·5	0·8
Total ..	69·3	28·2

(Total days exclude the percentage man-days of children)

The mean wages for men and women workers were As. 20·2 and 17·7 with the standard devitation of As. 7·2 and 6·7 respectively.

The above statement shows that in the case of men, the largest concentration of man-days, viz., 38 per cent., or 55 per cent. man-days put in by men alone, was in the level of daily wages ranging from As. 14 to 22. For women, the largest concentration of man-days, i.e., 15·7 per cent. of the total or 56 per cent. man-days put in by women, was in the level of As. 10 to 18. About 17 per cent. of man-days of adult male workers were paid at rates less than As. 14, i.e., less by one-third the average rate. In the case of women, about 7 per cent. of man-days were paid at the rate below As. 10, i.e. at rates less by one-third their daily average wage.

5·14. The dispersion of man-days in the levels of daily wages varied in the different zones. This is brought out in the statement below.

STATEMENT X

Frequency distribution of man-days according to daily wages in agriculture

Daily earnings	Percentage of man-days worked in agriculture							
	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		Zone IV	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than As. 10	1·4	1·4	4·0	1·3	2·2	2·4	2·4	2·0
As. 10—14 ..	(12·9)	(4·6)	8·3	(5·0)	(10·7)	(8·7)	7·8	6·1
As. 14—18 ..	(24·8)	(8·0)	(17·0)	(3·2)	(19·5)	(8·8)	(29·8)	14·9
As. 18—22 ..	8·0	4·8	(25·8)	(6·0)	(12·5)	4·6	9·8	4·6
As. 22—26 ..	7·7	3·5	(11·3)	1·1	7·9	2·2	5·9	3·9
As. 26—30 ..	4·5	0·1	7·3	1·0	2·8	1·3	3·6	0·9
As. 30—34 ..	5·8	2·8	4·4	1·2	3·5	2·0	1·0	0·1
As. 34 and above	6·5	..	2·1	0·5	5·5	2·3	1·7	0·8
Total per cent. days ..	72·7	25·2	80·2	18·3	64·5	32·9	62·3	34·4
Average wage ..	1-7-3	1-0-10	1-4-0	1-1-8	1-4-3	1-3-4	1-2-4	1-1-3

(The brackets indicate the concentration of man-days.)

5·15. Whereas the dispersion of man-days in the levels of daily wages was wide in zones II and III, in zones I and IV man-days were concentrated in one or two levels of daily wages. Where the villages in a zone were more or less homogeneous in respect of crop pattern and intensity of cultivation or, in other words, where the villages were more or less homogeneous in respect of wage rates, dispersion of man-days in different levels of daily wages was of a lesser magnitude. In the zones in which there were greater differences in respect of the above factors, the dispersion of man-days in different levels of daily wages was wider. In zones II and III there were greater differences between the villages because the fertility of the soil and the irrigated and double cropped areas varied from village to village. Compared to these two zones, zones I and IV were homogeneous with the result that the man-days showed greater concentration in one or two levels of wages.

5·16. *Wages on non-agricultural labour.*—Wages in non-agricultural labour were more or less competitive. In zone IV where non-agricultural employment was substantial wages were slightly less (Re. 0-14-5 for men and Re. 0-12-10 for women) than the average wage in agriculture (Rs. 1-2-4 for men and Re. 1-1-3 for women). In other zones wages for men in non-agricultural labour almost equalled those in agriculture. In the case of women, however, wages in non-agricultural labour were invariably lower than those in agricultural work.

5·17. Of the total wage income from agricultural and non-agricultural labour, men earned 72·3 per cent. by working for 69 per cent. of the total man-days. Women earned 25·5 per cent. of the wage income by working for 28·6 per cent. man-days.

6. *Child Labour*

6·1. According to the Intensive Family Survey, child earners accounted for 3·3 per cent of the total number of casual earners. Of the total man-days worked, 2·3 per cent were contributed by child earners. On an average a casual child worker was employed for 100 days in agricultural and 14 days in non-agricultural labour. The following statement indicates the proportion of child earners to the total earners and the average employment on agricultural and non-agricultural labour in the four zones.

STATEMENT XI

Employment of children

Zone	Percentage of children to total earners	Average days of employment in the year in	
		Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour
I	3·0	110	11
II	2·6	101	4
III	3·6	97	25
IV	3·7	97	13

6·2. The extent of employment in the case of children compared favourably with that of women. Child earners were employed on operations, such as ploughing (as assistants), weeding, transplanting, and other miscellaneous agricultural operations and non-agricultural labour.

6·3. The child worker was, on an average, paid a daily wage of Rs. 1-1-7 in agricultural as well as in non-agricultural labour. He was mostly paid either in cash (without perquisites) or in kind (with perquisites) and the daily mean wages on these two types of wage payments were As. 15 and As. 19 with the standard deviations of As. 6·8 and As. 5·6 respectively.

7. *Income*

7·1. Table 6 gives the average annual income of different categories of families of agricultural labourers from different sources. The income of the casual workers' family was Rs. 533; that of the attached worker's family was slightly more, viz., Rs. 565. Income from wages in agriculture formed the greatest proportion of the total income of the families of both casual and

attached workers. It was 64 and 70 per cent for the two categories of families respectively. The second important source of income was non-agricultural labour, from which the casual workers' family earned 12 per cent of the total income, and that of the attached workers' 14 per cent. The bulk of the attached workers' families came from zone IV which afforded, on an average, greater opportunities for employment in non-agricultural labour. That is the reason that in each zone the proportion of income earned from non-agricultural labour was higher for casual than for attached workers' families, but in the State as a whole the proportion was just the opposite*. The third important source of income was cultivation of land or occupations other than farming. In the case of casual workers' families with land, the income from land alone accounted for 17 per cent of the total income whereas attached workers' families with land earned about 8 per cent. The corresponding percentage incomes from occupations other than farming were 11·4 and 13·2 respectively. The families cultivating small plots of land derived larger income than those without land. In the cases of casual workers, a family with land had an average annual income of Rs. 570 as against the income of Rs. 476 for the family without land.

7·2. In the four zones of the State the income of the families of casual agricultural workers varied as follows:—

STATEMENT XII

Income of the casual labour family

	Zones				State
	I	II	III	IV	
Average size of family ..	4·6	4·4	4·9	4·4	4·5
Earning strength of family ..	2·2	1·9	2·7	2·3	2·3
Average annual income *per family* (in Rs.) from					
Land	49	46	86	57	57
	(9·1)	(9·4)	(12·6)	(11·4)	(10·7)
Agricultural labour ..	386	367	451	271	342
	(71·2)	(75·7)	(65·9)	(53·7)	(64·2)
Non-agricultural labour ..	46	25	74	92	65
	(8·5)	(5·3)	(10·8)	(18·1)	(12·2)
Occupations other than farming	54	36	60	76	60
	(9·8)	(7·4)	(8·8)	(15·2)	(11·3)
Other sources	7	11	13	8	10
	(1·4)	(2·2)	(1·9)	(1·6)	(1·7)
Total income ..	542	485	64	504	533
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

(Figures in brackets show the percentages)

Zone III had the highest total income of Rs. 684 per family while zone II had lowest income per family, viz., Rs. 485. The reasons for the lowest and the highest incomes in zones II and III are perhaps to be attributed to the earning strength of the family and opportunities for employment in agricultural

*In zone IV the percentage income from non-agricultural labour was 17·5 for casual workers' families and 15·1 for attached workers' families.

and non-agricultural labour. The earning strength of the family in zone II was only 1·9 as against 2·7 in zone III. It is also observed that the families in zones I and II depended more on agricultural labour for their income, the percentage incomes for casual families from this source being 71 and 76 respectively. Workers in zone IV were least dependent on agricultural labour, the percentage income from this source being 54. Agricultural workers in this zone derived as much as 35 per cent. income from 'non-agricultural labour', 'occupations other than farming' and 'other sources'.

7·3. Income per capita ranged from Rs. 110 to Rs. 118 in the different zones except in zone III, where it was Rs. 140. For the State as a whole, the income per capita came to Rs. 118.

8. *Consumption Expenditure*

8·1. The details of consumption expenditure are shown in Table 7. The average annual expenditure per family was Rs. 574 on different items of consumption and Rs. 9 on ceremonies. Thus the total expenditure per family was Rs. 583 as against an average annual income of Rs. 534, leaving a deficit of Rs. 49.

8·2. The total income was more or less dependent upon the earning strength of the family, the opportunities for employment and the level of wages. The expenditure depended on the size of the family, con umption habits and also the income. The following statement shows the average annual income and expenditure in the different zones of the State:—

STATEMENT XIII

Average annual income and expenditure

Zone	Size of family	Average earning strength	Average income	Expenditure in Rs.		Per capita in Rs.		
				Consumption	Ceremonies	Income	Consumption expenditure	Ratio of 4 to 5*plus* 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	4·6	2·2	542	644	14	117·9	140·0	0·82
II	4·4	1·9	485	552	8	110·3	125·4	0·87
III ..	4·9	2·7	684	728	15	139·6	148·5	0·92
IV ..	4·3	2·3	504	507	5	117·4	118·0	0·98
State ..	4·5	2·3	534	574	9	118·6	127·8	0·91

The ratio of income to expenditure was 0·98 in zone IV, which shows that the deficit of expenditure over income was minimum. In zone I the deficit of income was the maximum, showing a ratio of income to expenditure of 0·82. In zone IV which is inhabited by aborigines, per capita income and also expenditure were comparatively low than in other zones. The aborigines, however,

were unemployed for a fewer number of days than the workers in other zones. The lower per capita income as well as expenditure is to be accounted for by their self-employment in forests from where they obtained a part of their food and other requirements.

8·3. *Expenditure per consumption unit.*—The consumption per capital given above does not indicate the differences in the age and sex composition of the family. It is, therefore, necessary to have the size of the family converted into consumption units according to Lusk's co-efficients. The expenditure per consumption unit* for the State was Rs. 163 with a standard deviation of Rs. 86. Table 9 gives full details for different categories of families. Consumption expenditure per consumption unit varied almost in the same order as the per capita expenditure in the different zones. The following figures show consumption expenditure per consumption unit in the four zones:

STATEMENT XIV

Average annual expenditure per consumption unit in different zones

Zone	Annual expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation	Co-efficient of variation
	Rs.	Rs.	
I	179·3	76·7	42·8
II	158·2	96·7	61·1
III	190·1	95·5	50·2
IV	148·7	75·2	50·6

8·4. *Details of consumption expenditure.*—Food absorbed as much as 90 per cent of the consumption expenditure of agricultural labourers. Second in importance was clothing and footwear on which 4·5 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred. The following statement gives the distribution of expenditure in the four zones :

STATEMENT XV

Consumption expenditure in different zones (In percentages)

Consumption groups	Zones				State
	I	II	III	IV	
Food	90·0	90·9	87·9	89·9	89·9
Clothing & footwear	4·7	4·4	4·8	4·4	4·5
Fuel & lighting	0·7	0·8	1·5	0·9	0·9
House rent & repairs ..	1·4	0·7	1·3	0·5	0·9
Services and Miscellaneous ..	3·2	3·2	4·5	4·3	3·8

* According to Lusk's Co-efficients.

The percentage expenditure on food ranging from 87·9 to 90·9 indicates a poor standard of living. The differences in percentage expenditure on clothing and footwear in the four zones were not considerable. Clothing generally included *dhotis, saris,* blouse and towel. Blankets were purchased only in zone I. About 1 per cent of the consumption expenditure was incurred on fuel and lighting. The expenditure on this account was low because fuel was obtained from the neighbouring forests. On house-rent and repairs only 1 per cent of the total expenditure was spent. The families, in most cases, owned their houses and the expenditure was mainly incurred on repairs. Houses were generally without proper ventilation. The casual workers' families were generally required to spend more money on repairs of their houses than the attached families, who got assistance from their employers in the construction and repair of houses. The families spent a little less on Services and Miscellaneous items than on clothing. Expenditure on services included payments made to brahmins, washermen and others. Miscellaneous items included soap, tobacco, liquor, etc. The expenditure on washing soap per year ranged from As. 11 in zone I to Rs. 1-10-0 in zone IV. Barber charges accounted for Rs. 4-14-0 in zone I and Re. 1 in zone IV. An expenditure of Rs. 3 was incurred in zone III for travelling. The consumption of *pan supari* was common in zone II while that of tobacco and liquor was high in zones IV and III accounting for 3·2 and 2·4 per cent respectively of the total expenditure. Of the total expenditure on 'Services and Miscellaneous', more than 70 per cent was spent on tobacco and liquor in zone IV. Details of expenditure on these and other items are given in the Statement in the Annexure.

8·5. There were some differences in the expenditure patterns of casual and attached workers' families. Whereas the casual family spent about 90 per cent on food, the attached spent about 87 per cent. Again the former spent larger amounts on fuel and lighting, and house-rent and repairs. Expenditure on 'Services and Miscellaneous' accounted for 7 per cent in the case of attached families and 4 per cent for casual families.

8·6. *Food.*—The staple food of agricultural workers was rice and, during certain seasons, maize and *dal.* Meat was consumed occasionally, fish more commonly but milk very rarely. The worker took his principal meal at night. The morning breakfast consisted of rice and gruel. The dietary habits of the labourers changed with the seasons. Consumption of rice and *dal* was common during November to February. During February to May, which was a slack period in agriculture, the agricultural labourer took such food as *khesari,* kera (peas), barley, gram in the form of bread or *sattoo* and *shakarkand* or sweet patato. *Shakarkand* was consumed as a substitute for cereals, especially in zones I and II where this food item accounted for Rs. 4 and 15 respectively or 0·7 and 2·8 per cent respectively of the expenditure on food.

8·7. Of the total expenditure on food, other than perquisites, cereals accounted for 76·8 per cent. Second in importance to cereal was perquisites or 'others' which accounted for 12·2 per cent of the total expenditure on food. Food perquisites figured prominently in zones I, III and IV accounting

for 18, 9 and 10 per cent respectively of the total expenditure on food. As already stated, food perquisites mainly consisted of rice, pulses and *sattoo*. Pulses accounted for 4·2 per cent of the total food expenditure. *Khasari dal* and *masoor* were the most important pulses. Expenditure on protected food, like milk, meat, etc. was insignificant, the total expenditure being 0·7 per cent. Spices, edible oils, vegetables, sugar and salt accounted for 6·2 per cent of the total expenditure on food. Details of expenditure under each head have been given in Table 8 and in the Appendix on Cost of Living.

8·8. On an average the total daily intake amounted to 19·5 ounces per consumption unit or 15·5 ounces per capita. Table 11 gives fuller details. In zones I, II and IV, the intake of cereals did not vary significantly. In zone III, however, the intake of cereals was comparatively high; the daily intake amounted to 21 ounces per consumption unit or 17 ounces per capita. The statement below gives the details.

STATEMENT XVI

Consumption of cereals per consumption unit and per capita in ounces per day

Zone	Per consumption unit	Per Capita
I	19·8	15·5
II	20·5	15·1
III	20·9	17·0
IV	19·1	15·1
State	19·5	15·5

8·9. Including pulses the intake per consumption unit worked out to 20·6 ounces per day or 16·6 ounces per capita per day. This intake excludes the cereal and pulses content of perquisites which as mentioned earlier accounted for 12·2 per cent of the expenditure on food. As food perquisites mainly consisted of cooked food, their cereal and pulses contents were likely to be in the same proportion as in the labourer's diet. Including the cereal content of food perquisites, the intake per day worked out to 21·6 oz. per consumption unit or 17·2 oz. per capita. In this connection, the Report on the Sample Food Survey Operations in Bihar, 1946*, may be referred to. The Report had formed a standard of bulk value of 20 *chhatacks* of un-prepared or basic food grain per consumption unit† per day. "Actually 20 *chhataks* of grains after husking and grinding give us only 13·4 *chhataks* of edible stuff" (or 26·8 ounces) according to Dr. K. Mitra, Bihar Nutrition Expert, the standard of cheap type diet for agricultural workers would include 11 *chhataks* of cereals and pulses,

* Principal G. N. Sinha, Govt. of Bihar, 1947, pp. 17-18.
† Counting those below 12 years as half consumption units.

7 *chhataks* of vegetables, 1 *chhatak* of oil and 4 *chhataks* of *dahi* (curd) making the total of 23 *chhataks* and giving the calorific value of 3300 unit. As compared to both these standards of diet, the intake of cereals and pulses excluding perquisites, as revealed during the Intensive Family Survey, was less in all the zones.

9. *Levels of Living*

9·1. The distribution of families according to expenditure per consumption unit is indicated in Table 10. As many as 73 per cent of the families were in the expenditure group of Rs. 101 to Rs. 250. The expenditure groups ranging from ' Rs. 0 to Rs. 50 ' to ' Rs. 301 and above ' show that the average size of the consumption unit decreased with an increase in the expenditure per consumption unit. While a lower size in consumption unit was associated with a higher level of living, the intake of cereals per consumption unit increased with the level of living. Even at the level of living of 'Rs. 301 and above', the demand for food seems to be insatiated. The statement below shows only a slight decrease in the percentage expenditure on food in the three important slabs of levels of living.

STATEMENT XVIII

Percentage expenditure on food according to economic levels of living.

Economic levels of living	Percentage families surveyed	Percentage expenditure on food
Rs. 101—150	32·6	90·6
Rs. 151—200	26·7	89·5
Rs. 201—250	13·3	89·2

10. *Cost of Living*

10·1 The data collected on family budgets would be of use for the construction of cost of living index numbers of agricultural workers. " Weights " for this purpose are available from the percentage distribution of expenditure on the different consumption items.

10·2. Retail price data for important items of consumption for the period of the enquiry were collected for each sample village simultaneously with the family living studies. These prices were averaged over a period of one year in order to allow for seasonal fluctuations. The statements given in the Annexure give the distribution of expenditure on various articles in each consumption group and the weights proportional to the total expenditure. The data are given separately for the four zones.

11. *Indebtedness*

11·1. As a natural result of the conditions of employment, income and expenditure, the agricultural worker was indebted at some time or other during the year. According to Table 12 about 42 per cent of the families of agricultural workers were in debt towards the close of the year. The average debt per indebted family amounted to Rs. 95. In zones I and II, a larger percentage of agricultural workers' families were indebted. In zone IV, percentage of indebted families was only 20. In zone I, the volume of indebtedness per family was also large, namely, Rs. 133 while in zone IV, it was low, namely, Rs. 78 per family. The families of aborigines in zone IV were not indebted to the same extent as in other zones because of their comparatively few needs and their uncredit-worthiness. It was also observed that the average debt of the casual worker's family with land was higher, viz., Rs. 113 than that of those without land (Rs. 72).

11·2. The major part of the debt was incurred for meeting the excess of consumption expenditure over income. As much as 86 per cent of the debt was for purposes of consumption and 12 per cent. for social ceremonies.

11·3. Of the total amount of loans, 57 per cent was taken from money-lenders, 27 per cent from the employers, 14 per cent from friends and relatives and only 2 per cent from village shopkeepers. Contribution of cooperative societies was practically nil.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. *Coverage and size of the sample*

1·1. The Intensive Family Survey covered 1,228 agricultural labour families which were distributed as follows :—

STATEMENT I

Zone	Number of agricultural labour families
I	187
II	319
III	282
IV	440
State	1,228

1·2. The average size of the agricultural labour family was 4·5 persons of which 2·3 were earners.

2. *Employment and unemployment.*

2·1. The availability of employment in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors is shown below.

STATEMENT II

Casual workers' families

	Average number of days employed in	
	Agricultural	Non-agricultural
Men	165	33
Women	91	20

2·2. Of the total man-days employed for wages by casual workers, 69·1 per cent were contributed by men, 28·6 per cent by women and 2·3 per cent by children.

2·3. Among the agricultural operations, ploughing, harvesting and weeding were the most important from the stand point of the total number of wage paid man-days.

2·4. A casual adult male earner could not secure wage employment for 85 days in a year. Unemployment was mainly due to want of work which accounted for 74 days. October, January and February were the lean months.

3. *Mode of wage payment and wage rates*

3·1. Almost 54 per cent of the wage-paid man-days in agriculture were paid in kind and 42 per cent in cash. Payments in kind consisted mainly of rice, pulses and *sattoo.*

3·2. The overall weighted average daily wage according to man-days worked was Rs. 1-4-2 for the adult male worker and Rs. 1-1-7 for the woman worker. The mean wage for adu't male workers was As. 20·2 with the standard deviation of As. 7·2. Corresponding mean wage for women workers was As. 17·7 with the standard deviation of As. 6·7.

3·3. Almost 17 per cent of man-days of male workers and 7 per cent. of man-days of women workers were paid at rates less by one-third the average rate in each case.

4. *Income*

4·1. Of the total income of agricultural labour families, wages accounted for 76·2 per cent, 64·1 per cent from agricultural labour and 12·1 per cent from non-agricultural labour. Cultivation of land and occupations other than farming, in which the workers were presumably engaged during the days they were at work but not on wages accounted respectively for 10·7 and 11·2 per cent of their income. The casual labour family with land had an average annual income of Rs. 570 as against the income of Rs. 477 of the family without land.

5. *Expenditure*

5·1. The average annual expenditure per family was Rs. 574 on different items of consumption and Rs. 9 on ceremonies. The average expenditure per consumption unit was Rs. 163 with the standard deviation of Rs. 86. The percentage expenditure on the main consumption groups (excluding ceremonies) is given below.

STATEMENT III

Items	Percentage of expenditure to total consumption expenditure				
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	State
Food	90·0	90·9	87·9	89·8	89·9
Clothing & footwear	4·7	4·4	4·8	4·4	4·5
Services & miscellaneous ..	3·2	3·2	4·3	4·3	3·8

5·2. The standard of living was higher in zone III as compared to other zones. The major portion of the expenditure was incurred on food in all zones. Rice with *dal* formed the most important item of the diet of agricultural labourers. Excluding perquisites the daily intake worked out to 19·5 ounces per consumption unit or 15·5 ounces per capita. Including the cereal content of perquisites the intake worked out to 21·6 ounces per consumption unit, and 17·2 ounces per capita per day.

6. *Indebtedness*

6·1. About 42 per cent of the families were indebted. The amount of debt per indebted family was Rs. 95.

6·2. Almost 86 per cent of the total debt was utilised for consumption purposes.

6·3. The important agencies providing loans were money-lenders and employers.

ANNEXURE I

BIHAR

Zone I

Food	580·0	90·0
Clothing and footwear	30·2	4·7
Fuel and lighting	4·4	0·7
House-rent and repairs	8·9	1·4
Services and miscellaneous	20·6	3·2
Total ..	644·1	100·0

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food articles—*				
Cereals—				
Rice	195·5	30·3	1 Seer	0 11 3
Wheat	18·6	2·9	,,	0 10 0
Gram	5·8	0·9	,,	0 7 6
Marua	17·0	2·6	,,	0 8 0
Khesari	88·4	13·7	,,	0 8 0
Maize	56·1	8·7	,,	0 7 6
*Shakarkand**	4·3	0·7	,,	0 2 6
	385·7	59·8		
Pulses—				
Gram *Dal*	0·9	0·1	,,	0 9 3
Khesari Dal	30·0	4·7	,,	0 8 0
Masur	4·0	0·6	,,	0 8 3
	34·9	5·4		

* Sweet potato.

ZONE I—*contd.*

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food articles*—contd.				
Gur and sugar	5·7	0·9	1 Seer	Gur 0 8 0 to 0 12 0 Sugar 1 8 0
Spices	5·8	0·9	,,	Chillies 2 0 0
Edible oil	14·6	2·3	,,	3 0 0
Vegetables	7·0	1·1		
Salt	5·5	0·9	1 Seer	0 2 6
Milk and milk products ..	0·3	..		
Meat and fish	5·2	0·8	,,	Meat 1 8 0
*Others (Food perquisites only)	115·3	17·9		
Total ..	159·4	24·8		
Total for food ..	580·0	90·0		

* Break-up of food perquisites :—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights
(*a*) *Cereals*—		
Rice	48·5	7·5
Wheat	4·6	0·7
Gram	1·4	0·2
Marua	4·2	0·7
Khesari	21·9	3·4
Maize	13·9	2·2
Shakarkand	1·1	0·2
Total ..	95·6	14·9
(*b*) *Pulses*—		
Gram *dal*	0·2	..
Khesari	7·5	1·2
Masur	1·0	0·2
Total ..	8·7	1·4

ZONE I—*concld.*

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Pyjama	4·0	0·6	One	2 8 0
Dhoti	6·9	1·1	,,	4 8 0
Towels	1·9	0·3	,,	1 8 0
Chadar	5·0	0·8	,,	
Lahanga	4·0	0·7	,,	2 0 0
Saree	4·4	0·6	,,	5 0 0
Blouse	4·0	0·6	,,	1 8 0
Total ..	30·2	4·7		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Kerosine oil	4·0	0·6	Per bottle	0 6 0 to 0 8 0
Match Box	0·4	0·1	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	4·4	0·7		
IV. *House rent and repairs* ..	8·9	1·4		
V. *Services and Miscellaneous*—				
Barber	4·9	0·8		
Washing soap	0·7	0·1		
Tobacco	11·2	1·7	Per seer	4 4 0
Intoxicants	1·4	0·2		
Medicines	2·4	0·4		
Total ..	20·6	3·2		
GRAND TOTAL ..	644·1	100·0		

Zone II

Food	501·4	90·9
Clothing and footwear	24·5	4·4
Fuel and lighting	4·2	0·8
House rent and repairs	4·0	0·7
Services and miscellaneous	17·7	3·2
Total ..	551·8	100·0

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food articles—*				
Cereals—				
Rice	203·7	36·9	1 Seer	0 12 0
Wheat	14·7	2·7	,,	0 11 3
Gram	11·3	2·0	,,	0 8 0
Khesari	68·0	12·3	,,	0 8 0
Marua	37·4	6·8	,,	0 8 0
Maize	47·6	8·6	,,	0 5 3
Oat	8·6	1·6	,,	0 7 0
Shakarkand	15·2	2·8		
Total ..	406·5	73·7		
Pulses—				
Gram *Dal*	0·7	0·1	,,	0 10 0
Khesari Dal	13·1	2·4	,,	0 8 0
Arhar	1·4	0·3	,,	0 10 0
Masur	3·2	0·5	,,	0 7 0
Total ..	18·4	3·3		

ZONE II—*contd.*

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food articles*—contd.				
Gur and sugar	2·0	0·4	1 Seer	Gur 0 8 0
Spices (chillies)	6·0	1·1	,,	2 0 0
Edible oil	8·6	1·5	,,	2 8 0
Vegetables	10·0	1·8	,,	..
Salt	3·1	0·6	,,	0 2 3
Milk and milk products ..	1·7	0·3	,,	Milk 0 6 0
Meat and fish	2·2	0·4	,,	Meat 1 4 0
*Others (food perquisites) ..	42·9	7·8		
Total ..	76·5	13·9		
Total for food ..	501·4	90·9		
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	14·0	2·5	One	4 8 0
Kurta	4·0	0·7	,,	3 0 0
Saree	5·0	0·9	,,	4 4 0
Blouse	1·5	0·3	,,	1 4 0
Total ..	24·5	4·4		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Kerosine oil	3·2	0·6	Per bottle	0 6 0
Match box	1·0	0·2	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	4·2	0·8		
IV. *House rent and repairs* ..	4·0	0·7		
V. *Services and miscellaneous*—				
Washerman	2·0	0·4		
Brahmin	1·0	0·2		
Washing soap	1·0	0·2		
Tobacco	9·0	1·6	Per bundle	Bidi 0 2 0
Pan supari	1·0	0·2		
Liquor	1·7	0·3		
Travelling	2·0	0·3		
Total ..	17·7	3·2		
GRAND TOTAL ..	551·8	100·0		

* Break-up of food perquisites :—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights
(*a*) *Cereals*—		
Rice	19·1	3·5
Wheat	1·4	0·3
Gram	1·1	0·2
Khesari	6·4	1·2
Marua	3·5	0·6
Maize	4·5	0·8
Oat	0·8	0·1
Shakarkand	1·4	0·3
Total ..	38·2	7·0
(*b*) *Pulses*—		
Gram dal	0·1	..
Khesari	1·2	0·2
Arhar	0·1	..
Masur	0·3	0·1
Total ..	1·7	0·3

ZONE III

Food	639·3	87·9
Clothing and footwear	35·1	4·8
Fuel and lighting	11·4	1·5
House-rent and repairs	9·1	1·3
Services and miscellaneous	32·7	4·5
Total ..	727·6	100·0

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food articles*				
Cereals—				
Rice	292·9	40·3	1 Seer	0 10 0
Wheat	21·0	2·9	,,	0 9 0
Gram	51·7	7·1	,,	0 6 6
Peas	53·0	7·3	,,	0 6 3
Barley	36·0	4·9	,,	0 6 0
Khesari	31·1	4·3	,,	0 7 6
Total ..	485·7	66·8		
Pulses—				
Gram *dal*	1·6	0·2		
Masur	27·0	3·7	,,	0 8 3
Arhar	10·6	0·5	,,	0 7 0
Total ..	39·2	5·4		

ZONE III—*contd.*

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food articles*—contd.				
Gur and sugar	5·6	0·8	1 Seer	Gur 0 10 0
Spices (chillies)	8·5	1·2	,,	2 8 0
Edible oil	18·5	2·5	,,	3 0 0
Vegetables	7·8	1·1	..	..
Salt	5·2	0·7	,,	0 2 6
Milk and milk products ..	2·5	0·3	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs	2·4	0·3	1 Seer	Meat 2 0 0
Others (Food perquisites only)*	63·9	8·8		
Total ..	114·4	15·7		
Total for food ..	639·3	87·9		

* Break-up of food perquisites :—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights
(*a*) *Cereals*—		
Rice	32·5	4·5
Wheat	2·3	0·3
Gram	5·7	0·8
Peas	5·9	0·8
Barley	4·0	0·6
Khesari	3·5	0·5
Total ..	53·9	7·5
(*b*) *Pulses*—		
Gram *dal*	0·2	..
Masur	3·0	0·4
Arhar	1·2	0·2
Total ..	5·4	0·6

ZONE III—*concld.*

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	11·3	1·5	One	9 0 0
Gamchha	2·5	0·3	,,	1 4 0
Chadar	3·1	0·4	,,	5 0 0
Saree	5·7	0·8	,,	9 0 0
Blouse	1·3	0·2	,,	1 12 0
Cloth	11·2	1·6		..
Total ..	35·1	4·8		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Fuel	9·6	1·2		
Kerosene oil	1·5	0·2	Per bottle	0 6 0
Match box	0·3	0·1	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	11·4	1·5		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	9·1	1·3		
V. *Services and miscellaneous*—				
Brahmin	0·7	0·1		
Dhobi	0·4	0·1		
Barber	0·7	0·1		
Others (services)	1·4	0·2		
Washing soap	1·1	0·2		
Bidi, cigarette and tobacco ..	8·3	1·1	1 Seer	4 0 0 (tobacco)
Liquor	9·4	1·3		
Medicines	4·7	0·6		
Travelling	2·9	0·4		
Others	3·1	0·4		
Total ..	32·7	4·5		
GRAND TOTAL ..	727·6	100·0		

ZONE IV

Food	456·0	89·9
Clothing and footwear	22·3	4·4
Fuel and lighting	4·4	0·9
House-rent and repairs	2·8	0·5
Services and miscellaneous	22·0	4·3
Total ..	507·5	100·0

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food articles—*				
Cereals—				
Rice	297·6	58·7	1 Seer	0 9 0
Wheat	4·0	0·8	,,	0 11 0
Gram	10·8	2·1	,,	0 7 3
Barley	19·4	3·8	,,	0 5 0
Maize	30·6	6·1	,,	0 6 6
Khesari	3·1	0·6	,,	0 6 6
	365·5	72·1		
Pulses—				
Gram *dal*	0·1	..	,,	0 10 0
Arhar	8·0	1·6	,,	0 8 3
Khesari	2·1	0·4	,,	0 6 6
Masur	2·1	0·4	,,	0 9 0
	12·3	2·4		

ZONE IV—*contd.*

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food articles*—contd.				
Gur and sugar	1·8	0·3	1 Seer	Sugar 0 14 0 Gur 0 13 0
Spices	4·2	0·8	,,	2 8 0 (Chillies)
Edible oil	10·4	2·0	,,	3 0 0
Vegetables	3·3	0·7		
Salt	3·7	0·7	,,	0 2 6
Milk and milk products ..	0·5	0·1		
Meat and fish	2·8	0·6		
*Others (Food perquisites) ..	51·5	10·2		
Total ..	78·2	15·4		
Total for food ..	456·0	89·9		

* Break-up of food perquisites:—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights
(*a*) *Cereals*—		
Rice	37·9	7·5
Wheat	0·5	0·1
Gram	1·4	0·3
Barley	2·5	0·5
Maize	3·9	3·8
Khesari	0·4	0·1
	46·6	8·3
(*b*) *Pulses*—		
Arhar	1·0	0·20
Khesari	0·3	0·05
Masur	0·3	0·05
	1·6	0·30

ZONE IV—*concld.*

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	7·4	1·5	One	4 4 0
Kurta	3·4	0·7	,,	2 0 0
Gemji	0·5	0·1	,,	0 12 0
Gamchha	0·2	..	,,	1 0 0
Saree	9·1	1·8	,,	4 8 0
Blouse	1·7	0·3	,,	1 0 0
Total ..	22·3	4·4		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Kerosene oil	3·7	0·8	Per bottle	0 5 3 to 0 6 0
Match box	0·7	0·1	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	4·4	0·9		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	2·8	0·5		
V. *Services and miscellaneous*—				
Brahmin	1·0	0·2		
Washerman	1·6	0·3		
Barber	1·0	0·2		
Others (services)	0·4	0·1		
Washing soap	1·6	0·3		
Tobacco	7·8	1·5	Per bundle	Bidi0 2 0
Liquor	8·6	1·7		
Total ..	22·0	4·3		
GRAND TOTAL ..	507·5	100·0		

ANNEXURE II
APPENDIX TABLES
BIHAR

TABLE 1—*Extent of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Employment on wages by categories of agricultural labour families.*

Gategory of families	Percentage* of families	Average size of family	Average number of agricultural workers per family				Average number of days per agricultural labourer† employed on wages during the year								
							Agricultural operations			Non-agricultural labour			Total		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. *Casual workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land ..	59·5	4·8	1·3	0·8	0·1	2·2	160	87	93	30	16	11	190	103	104
(*ii*) Without land ..	39·2	4·1	1·1	0·9	0·1	2·1	174	97	111	37	26	19	211	123	130
All ..	98·7	4·5	1·2	0·9	0·1	2·2	166	91	100	33	20	14	199	111	114
II. *Attached workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land ..	0·6	3·7	1·0	0·8	..	1·8	203	111	..	97	14	..	300	125	..
(*ii*) Without land ..	0·7	3·8	1·3	0·7	..	2·0	280	119	..	37	45	..	317	164	..
All ..	1·3	3·7	1·2	0·8	..	2·0	249	115	..	61	29	..	310	144	..
III. All families ..	100·0	4·5	1·2	0·9	0·1	2·2	167	91	100	33	20	14	200	111	114

* Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the State :—2,661,000.

† The classification given in this Table is on the basis of family and not individual workers.

TABLE 2—*Employment and wages of casual agricultural workers.*

1	Percentage of casual workers employed*		Percentage of man-days worked		Average number of days worked		Percentage of wages earned		Average daily wages (in annas)	
	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9	Men 10	Women 11
I. *Agricultural operations*—										
(*i*) Preparatory ..	55·4	16·8	5·9	1·9	17	18	5·9	1·4	19·2	14·4
(*ii*) Ploughing	48·8	0·6	20·4	0·1	67	29	18·0	0·1	16·5	17·3
(*iii*) Sowing	17·5	2·7	1·6	0·4	14	22	1·6	0·3	20·8	16·0
(*iv*) Transplanting ...	22·8	32·9	4·5	7·0	32	34	5·3	6·2	20·8	16·0
(*v*) Weeding	32·7	22·9	6·6	5·2	32	36	5·8	3·8	16·6	13·8
(*vi*) Irrigating	15·8	1·5	2·2	0·2	22	25	2·0	0·2	17·6	17·6
(*vii*) Harvesting.. ..	49·7	34·2	11·2	7·7	36	36	17·3	8·9	28·8	20·8
(*viii*) Threshing	31·3	6·7	4·2	0·8	21	19	4·9	1·0	22·4	24·0
(*ix*) Others	7·2	1·4	1·0	0·1	22	12	1·2	0·1	22·4	17·6
All agricultural operations	55·8	40·9	57·6	23·4	165	91	62·0	22·0	20·2	17·6
II. Non-agricultural labour	33·6	15·4	11·5	5·2	55	54	10·3	3·5	17·6	12·8
All Labour	55·8	40·9	69·1	28·6	198	112	72·3	25·5	19·2	16·0

NOTE—(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

(2) Children formed 3·3 per cent. of casual earners and accounted for 2·3 per cent. of total man-days and 2·2 per cent. of total wages.

(3) Estimated number of casual agricultural labourers in the State :—

Men	Women	Children	Total
3,159,000	2,384,000	2,63,000	5,806,000

TABLE 3—*Unemployment* of adult male agricultural labourers.*

Month	Percentage* employed on wages	All labourers: Average number of days un-employed: Total	All labourers: For want of work	All labourers: For other reasons	Percentage* employed on wages	Attached labourers: Average number of days un-employed: Total	Attached labourers: For want of work	Attached labourers: For other reasons	Percentage* employed on wages	Casual labourers: Average number of days un-employed: Total	Casual labourers: For want of work	Casual labourers: For other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
March 1950	76·5	7·8	6·9	0·9	93·0	2·0	1·1	0·9	76·3	7·9	7·0	0·9
April 1950..	75·5	6·8	6·0	0·8	100·0	3·0	2·0	1·0	75·2	6·9	6·1	0·8
May 1950	75·9	6·9	6·1	0·8	93·3	1·2	..	1·2	75.9	7·2	6·0	1·2
June 1950	79·7	4·7	4·0	0·7	93·3	0·6	..	0·6	79·5	4·8	4·1	0·7
July 1950	87·7	4·6	3·5	1·1	93·3	1·1	..	1·1	87·7	4·6	3·5	1·1
August 1950	85·4	6·2	4·7	1·5	100·0	1·1	1·0	0·1	85·2	6·3	4·7	1·6
September 1950	73·5	7·5	6·4	1·1	100·0	0·8	0·5	0·3	73·2	7·6	6·5	1·1
October 1950	71·9	7·9	7·0	0·9	100·0	1·0	0·8	0·2	71·6	8·1	7·1	1·0
November 1950	79·8	6·8	6·0	0·8	93·3	0·8	0·8	..	79·4	6·9	6·1	0·8
December 1950	80·1	7·7	6·9	0·8	100·0	2·6	1·9	0·7	79·9	7·8	7·0	0·8
January 1951	67·8	9·2	8·6	0·6	100·0	3·7	2·8	0·9	67·4	9·4	8·7	0·7
February 1951	59·9	8·9	8·3	0·6	100·0	4·1	2·9	1·2	59·4	9·0	8·4	0·6
Monthly average	76·3	7·0	6·1	0·9	97·2	1·8	1·1	0·7	75·9	7·1	6·2	0·9

*Unemployment herein relates to those who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day.

NOTE—Estimated number of male agricultural workers in the State :—

(*i*) Attached	35,000
(*ii*) Casual	3,158,000
Total ..	3,193,000

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TABLE 4—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only.*

Modes of payment	Percentage of man-days	Wage slabs (in annas)								Mean daily Wage (Weighted by man-days)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 as. and above	As.	As.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				MEN							
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	14·3	0·1	1·1	5·6	3·3	1·4	0·8	1·0	1·0	20·7	7·3
(*ii*) Without perquisites	14·8	1·6	1·8	3·2	2·1	1·6	2·0	1·3	1·2	20·8	9·3
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	26·4	0·2	3·3	10·9	5·8	3·4	1·3	0·8	0·7	19·0	5·9
(*ii*) Without perquisites	11·5	0·6	2·6	3·2	2·3	1·4	0·4	0·4	0·6	18·7	7·6
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	1·1	..	0·1	0·4	0·2	0·3	0·1	..	..	20·3	5·4
(*ii*) Without perquisites	1·2	..	0·3	0·6	0·2	..	0·1	..	..	16·6	5·2
VI. All modes	69·3*	2·5	9·2	23·9	13·9	8·1	4·7	3·5	3·5	20·2	7·2

* Childern accounted for 2·5 per cent. of total man-days.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only—contd.*

Modes of payment	Percentage of man-days	Wage slabs (in annas)								Mean daily Wage (Weighted by man days) As.	Standard deviation of daily wage As.
		Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 as. and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					WOMEN						
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	4·6	..	1·5	1·7	0·4	0·3	0.2	0·3	0·2	18·3	7·5
(*ii*) Without perquisites	7·2	1·1	1·7	1·7	1·3	0·9	0·1	0·1	0·3	16·6	7·8
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	9·1	0·2	0·8	4·3	2·0	0·8	0·3	0·6	0·1	18·8	5·7
(*ii*) Without perquisites	6·3	0·4	1·9	1·4	1·0	0·8	0·5	0·1	0·2	17·7	12·1
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	0·6	..	0·1	0·3	0·1	0·1	..	..	..	18·0	5·7
(*ii*) Without perquisites	0·4	0·1	0·1	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	15·3	4·9
IV. All modes	28·2	1·8	6·1	9·6	4·8	2·9	1·1	1·1	0·8	17·7	6·7

TABLE 5.—*Average daily wage of casual workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations.*

Mode of wage payment	Percentage of man-days worked		Average daily wage per day per worker (in annas)					
			Cash or cash equivalent		Value of perquisites		Total	
1	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9
I. TIME WAGES								
I. (*i*) *Cash*—								
With perquisites	12·3	3·7	13·2	9·0	5·7	4·0	18·9	13·0
Without perquisites	7·4	3·0	15·5	13·1	..	..	15·5	13·1
(*ii*) *Kind*—								
With perquisites	26·2	8·9	13·6	12·8	5·2	5·7	18·8	18·5
Without perquisites	10·8	5·9	18·6	18·2	..	..	18·6	18·2
(*iii*) *Cash and kind*—								
With perquisites	1·0	0·5	15·9	14·1	4·4	2·5	20·3	16·6
Without perquisites	1·1	0·3	16·5	15·4	..	..	16·5	15·4
II. PIECE WAGES								
II. (*i*) *Cash*—								
With perquisites	2·0	1·0	22·1	22·8	6·2	6·5	28·3	29·3
Without perquisites	7·4	4·2	32·0	19·7	..	..	32·0	19·7
(*ii*) *Kind*—								
With perquisites	0·2	0·1	23·4	25.1	5·4	6·6	28·8	31·7
Without perquisites	0·7	0·4	22·9	20·9	..	..	22·9	20·9
(*iii*) *Cash and kind*—								
With perquisites	0·1	0·1	15·5	17·8	2·3	4·7	17·8	22·5
Without perquisites	0·1	0·1	25·0	21·5	..	..	25·0	21·5
III. All Modes	69·3	28·2	17·0	15·1	3·2	2·6	20·2	17·7

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of man-days put in by men and women casual workers to total number of man-days put in by all the casual workers including children.

(2) Children accounted for 2·5 per cent. of total man-days.

TABLE 6—*Average annual net income of agricultural workers' families by sources.*

Category of families	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					
	Cultivation of land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—*Casual*—						
(*i*) With land	95 (16·7)	341 (59·8)	60 (10·5)	65 (11·4)	9 (1·6)	570 (100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	344 (72·1)	72 (15·1)	52 (10·9)	9 (1·9)	477 (100·0)
All ..	57 (10·7)	342 (64·2)	65 (12·2)	60 (11·3)	9 (1·6)	533 (100·0)
II. *Attached*—						
(*i*) With land	49 (8·5)	347 (60·5)	62 (10·8)	76 (13·2)	40 (7·0)	574 (100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	432 (77·6)	97 (17·4)	26 (4·6)	2 (0·4)	557 (100·0)
All ..	22 (3·9)	393 (69·6)	81 (14·3)	50 (8·8)	19 (3·4)	565 (100·0)
III. All families	57 (10·7)	342 (64·1)	65 (12·1)	60 (11·2)	10 (1·9)	534 (100·0)

N. B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total income

TABLE 7—*Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups.*

Category of family	Percentage of families	Average number of persons per family	Average earning* strength per family	Average annual income	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies)						Average annual expenditure on ceremonies
					Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual Workers' Families*—											
(*i*) With land ..	59·5	4·8	2·3	570	541 (89·6)	28 (4·6)	6 (1·0)	6 (1·0)	23 (3·8)	604 (100·0)	11
(*ii*) Without land. ..	39·2	4·1	2·2	477	480 (90·2)	23 (4·3)	5 (0·9)	3 (0·6)	21 (4·0)	532 (100·0)	6
All ..	98·7	4·5	2·3	533	517 (89·9)	26 (4·5)	5 (0·9)	5 (0·9)	22 (3·8)	575 (100·0)	9
II. *Attached Workers' Families*—											
(*i*) With Land	0·6	3·7	2·2	574	433 (84·1)	24 (4·7)	4 (0·8)	1 (0·2)	53 (10·2)	515 (100·0)	6
(*ii*) Without land ..	0·7	3·8	2·1	557	519 (88·9)	33 (5·7)	3 (0·5)	2 (0·3)	27 (4·6)	584 (100·0)	8
All ..	1·3	3·7	2·2	565	479 (86·8)	29 (5·3)	3 (0·5)	2 (0·4)	39 (7·0)	552 (100·0)	7
III. All families	100·0	4·5	2·3	534	516 (89·9)	26 (4·5)	5 (0·9)	5 (0·9)	22 (3·8)	574 (100·0)	9

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total expenditure.

TABLE 8.—*Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants.*

Category of families	Average size of family	Average annual expenditure (in rupees) on												
		Food												Intoxicants
		Cereals	Pulses	Gur and Sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk & milk products	Meat, fish & eggs	Others*	Total	Tobacco	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*—														
(*i*) With land	4·8	424·2	22·7	2·9	5·8	13·1	6·3	4·4	1·3	2·7	57·4	540·8	8·3	4·0
(*ii*) Without land	4·1	357·5	20·6	3·3	5·1	10·2	6·1	3·8	0·8	3·5	69·2	480·1	7·8	5·7
Total ..	4·5	397·9	21·8	3·1	5·5	11·9	6·3	4·1	1·1	3·0	62·0	516·7	8·1	4·7
II. *Attached workers' families*—														
(*i*) With land	3·7	336·3	12·6	3·9	6·1	13·6	3·1	3·4	1·2	1·3	51·9	433·4	15·2	33·8
(*ii*) Without land	3·8	285·2	17·3	5·9	3·6	9·4	4·9	4·0	0·3	3·0	185·0	518·6	9·1	14·2
Total ..	3·7	308·7	15·1	5·0	4·8	11·2	4·1	3·6	0·7	2·5	123·6	479·3	11·9	23·2
III. All families	4·5	396·7	21·9	3·1	5·5	11·9	6·2	4·1	1·1	3·0	62·8	516·3	8·1	4·9

* This group consisted of meals chiefly, which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of agricultural workers' families according to economic levels of living.*

Category of families	Average size in consumption units	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit *varying from (Rs.)								
				0—50	51—100	101—150	151—200	201—250	251—300	301—350	351 & above	All levels
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual worker's families*—												
(*i*) With land	3·8	163·1	94·5	0·2	5·5	20·8	15·1	7·6	3·7	3·0	3·6	59·5
(*ii*) Without land	3·3	162·8	72·4	0·2	4·3	11·6	11·2	5·3	4·2	1·3	1·1	39·2
All ..	3·6	163·0	86·5	0·4	9·8	32·4	26·3	12·9	7·9	4·3	4·7	98·7
II. *Attached workers' families*—												
(*i*) With land	3·1	166·8	42·4	..	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	..	..	..	0·6
(*ii*) Without land ..	3·0	197·3	51·3	..	..	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	..	0·7
All ..	3·1	182·9	52·1	..	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·1	0·1	..	1·3
III. All families	3·6	163·2	86·1	0·4	9·9	32·6	26·7	13·3	8·0	4·4	4·7	100 0

*Consumption units based on Lusk's Coefficients.

TABLE 10.—*Average annual expenditure per family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups.*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Average size of family		Annual expenditure on						Percentage expenditure on					
		Persons	Consumption unit	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and misc.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50 ..	0·4	8·7	7·5	309	33	4	3	19	368	83·9	9·0	1·1	0·8	5·2	100·0
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 ..	9·9	5·9	4·7	381	15	4	2	14	416	91·6	3·6	1·0	0·4	3·4	100·0
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 ..	32·6	5·3	4·2	474	24	5	3	17	523	90·6	4·6	0·9	0·6	3·3	100·0
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 ..	26·7	4·5	3·6	543	28	6	7	23	607	89·5	4·6	1·0	1·1	3·8	100·0
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250 ..	13·3	3·8	3·1	606	32	7	6	28	679	89·2	4·7	1·0	0·9	4·2	100·0
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300 ..	8·0	2·8	2·3	541	27	5	5	27	605	89·4	4·5	0·8	0·8	4·5	100·0
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350 ..	4·4	2·6	2·1	579	30	7	13	33	662	87·5	4·5	1·0	2·0	5·0	100·0
Rs. 351 and above ..	4·7	2·3	1·7	608	31	7	7	32	685	88·8	4·5	1·0	1·0	4·7	100·0
All families ..	100·0	4·5	3·6	516	26	6	5	22	575	89·8	4·5	1·0	0·9	3·8	100·0

N.B.—Any group say Rs. 101—Rs. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit lies in the range Rs. 101—Rs. 150.

TABLE 11.—*Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per adult consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living.*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Quantity consumed per day			
		Per consumption unit		Per capita	
		Cereals (ozs)	Pulses (ozs)	Cereals (ozs)	Pluses (ozs)
	1	2	3	4	5
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	10·3	13·1	0·7	10·5	0·3
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	32·6	16·9	0·8	13·0	0·5
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	26·7	20·2	1·5	15·5	1·1
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	13·3	23·8	1·8	19·5	1·4
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	8·0	28·1	2·2	22·7	1·8
Rs. 301 and above	9·1	39·5	3·2	30·6	2·5
Al families	100·0	19·5	1·1	15·5	1·1

TABLE 12.—*Extent, purpose and source of debt by category of agricultural labour families.*

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average number of earners	Percentage of indebted families to total in col. 2	Average size of indebted families	Average number of earners per indebted family	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family	Distribution of debt in rupees per indebted family								
									Purpose				Source				
									Production	Consumption	Social purpose	Others	Employers	Shopkeepers	Money lenders	Co-operative societies	Others
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*—																	
(*i*) With land ..	59·5	4·8	2·3	40·6	5·0	2·2	46	113	2	95	16	..	24	1	72	..	16
(*ii*) Without land ..	39·2	4·1	2·2	43·8	4·2	2·1	31	72	1	65	6	..	28	3	31	..	10
All ..	98·7	4·5	2·3	41·9	4·7	2·2	40	96	2	82	12	..	26	2	54	..	14
II. *Attached workers' families*—																	
(*i*) With land ..	0·6	3·7	2·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	0·7	3·8	2·1	57·1	3·5	2·3	19	33	..	33	..	..	32	..	..	..	1
All ..	1·3	3·7	2·2	30·8	3·5	2·3	10	33	..	33	..	..	32	..	..	..	1
III. All families ..	100·0	4·5	2·3	41·8	4·7	2·2	40	95	2	81	12	..	26	2	54	..	13

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

ORISSA

Introductory

1·1. With the merger of a number of adjoining princely States in 1948, the State of Orissa has now an area of 60,136 sq. miles and according to the 1951 Census a population of 14,645,946 of which 95·9 per cent. was rural. The density of population per square mile was about 244 persons.

1·2. The major portion of the State is rocky. It has, however, a net work of rivers which are often liable to heavy floods. The coastal portion of Orissa is a narrow belt of plain land where the soil is alluvial. This belt rises into steep hills to the north but the height of the hills diminishes as one proceeds further north.

1·3. The State has an average rain fall of 59 inches ; the rainfall is heavier in the rocky north than in the coast. Land utilisation statistics are available only for 5·3 per cent. of the total area of the State, this being the area for which village papers were kept. Of this area, 32 per cent. formed the net area sown and 12·7 per cent. forests*. About 32 per cent. was not available for cultivation while 23·4 per cent. was uncultivated. Of the net sown area, 25·4 per cent. was irrigated; and the area cropped more than once accounted for 15·3 per cent.

The principal crop of the State is rice, covering 87 per cent. of the total area under important crops. It being a *Kharif* crop, agricultural operations extend from April to November.

1·4. Diverse land revenue and tenancy laws prevail in different parts of the State. *Ryotwari and Zamindari*, however, are the important systems of land tenure. The new legislation abolishing Estates in Orissa has put the peasants in the *Zamindari villages* on a par with those in *Ryotwari* villages.

1·5. For purposes of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry the State was divided into three zones as follows :—

Zone 1 included the districts of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and the entire coastal area comprising the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and the Ganjam plains. Considerable portion of this area is irrigated and is, therefore, intensively cultivated. The net area sown in the sample villages of this zone was 53·8 per cent. of the total area.

Zone 2 included tracts which are mostly hilly and inhabited mainly by aboriginal tribes and backward classes. It comprised Koraput, Ganjam Agency, Phulbani and Dhenkanal districts. The percentage of land under cultivation in the sample villages was relatively low, viz., 36 per cent. of their total area. In the Agency area lands are still unsettled and 'shifting' cultivation is practised.

Zone 3 covered the northern part of the State consisting of Bolangir Patna, Kalahandi, Sambalpur and Sundergarh areas. The land is hilly and a single crop could only be raised because irrigation facilities were lacking.

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* *Source* : Paper No. 2, Census of India, 1951.

1·6. *General Family Survey.*—According to the General Family Survey about 84 per cent. of the total rural families were those of agriculturists, of whom about 51 per cent. were those of agricultural labourers. Some of the agricultural labour families also cultivated small holdings of an average size of 2·4 acres. Agricultural wage employment was available generally on the larger holdings of owner and tenant cultivators, whose average size was 8·4 and 3·8 acres respectively. Similar details for the different zones are given below:—

STATEMENT I

Average size of holdings (in acres) for different categories of agricultural families

Zone	Landowners	Tenants	Agricultural workers
I Coastal	5·1	4·0	2·5
II Central	3·8	2·9	1·5
III Northern	16·6	4·0	3·6
State	8·4	3.8	2·4

The following statement shows the frequency distribution of holdings according to size :—

STATEMENT II

Frequency distribution of holdings according to size.

Size of group	Percentage of holdings	Percentage of area
1. 1 acre and below	18·0	2·0
2. 1·1 acre to below 2·5 acres	30·0	8·1
3. 2·6 acres to 5 acres	24·2	15·2
4. 5·1 acres to 10 acres	16·3	20·0
5. 10·1 acres and above	11·5	54·7
	100·0	100·0

Hired labourers were absorbed to appreciable extent only in a limited number of farms, viz., those belonging to the size group 5—10 acres and above. The smaller farms offered employment to labourers only during the busy season when the cultivator and his family could not alone cope with the rush of work which had to be completed within a specified period.

1·7. The non-agricultural employment on which agricultural labourers were engaged were house repairing, roof thatching, chopping of wood and

collection of bamboos for basket making, mat and rope making, collection of *bidi* leaves, etc.

1·8. Other supplementary vocations pursued in the villages included smithy, carpentry, cattle breeding, dairying and processing of agricultural products such as husking of paddy, crushing of oil seeds, etc.

1·9. According to General Family Survey, 28 per cent. of agricultural workers in the State had subsidiary occupations. The corresponding figures for coastal, central and northern zones being 39, 27 and 12 respectively. Thus, a vast majority of workers had no supplementary means of livelihood. Batches of workers were found to migrate to West Bengal in search of employment, especially after the harvesting season to take up jobs as unskilled labourers or domestic servants.

2. *Coverage and size of the sample* :

2·1. Forty-five villages were selected for the purpose of the enquiry on the principle of stratified random sampling. Out of 1,367 families of agricultural workers in these villages, 634 or 47·1 per cent. were selected for the Intensive Family Survey. The distribution of these families among the zones was as follows :—

STATEMENT III

Number of agricultural labour families intensively surveyed in the different zones.

Zone	No. of families intensively surveyed
Coastal	317
Central	177
Northern	140
Total ..	634

2·2. The enquiry was spread over a year from February 1950 to January 1951. In all 7,608 monthly schedules in Form III-A were accepted for tabulation and 634 annual returns in Form-III B were compiled therefrom.

3. *Structure and size of agricultural labour families* :

3·1. Of the families of agricultural workers selected for Intensive Family Survey, 85·8 per cent. were casual and the remaining (14·2 per cent.) attached.

3·2. The average size of the agricultural labour families was 4·3 persons and the earning strength 1·9, of whom 1·8 were wage earners consisting of 1·2 men, 0·5 women and 0·1 child.

3·3. Taking the State as a whole, an earner had to support 2·3 persons. The number of dependants per earner was the highest in the North (Zone III) and lowest in the coastal (Zone I). The size of the family was more or less the same in all the zones. Generally dependants were fewer in areas where agricultural

workers came from the families of aboriginal tribes. The following statement gives the number of persons and earning strength per family in each of the three zones of the State :—

STATEMENT IV

Average number of persons and earners per family in the different zones.

Zone	Number of persons per family	Number of earners per family	Number of persons supported by an earner
Coastal	4·3	1·7	2·5
Central	4·4	1·8	2·4
Northern	4·4	2·3	1·9
State ..	4·3	1·9	2·3

4. *Employment and unemployment* :

4·1. *Employment.*—Of the total man-days of wage employment, 78 per cent. worked in agricultural and 22 per cent. in non-agricultural labour. Again of the total man-days worked, the contribution of men was 76·4 per cent., that of women and children being 17·4 and 6·2 per cent. respectively. In the Northern zone, where women and child earners were in larger proportions than in other zones, the contribution of women and child earners was higher, being respectively 22·8 and 10 per cent. of total man-days. In the both Coastal and Central Zones men contributed 80 per cent. of the total man-days worked.

4·2. Table I shows the duration of employment on wages for workers in different categories of families. On an average, an adult male wage earner was employed during the year for 199 days in agricultural and 57 days in non-agricultural labour. The corresponding figures for the female adult earner were 113 and 37 days respectively. The males in attached workers' families were employed for a total of 339 days, of which agricultural labour alone accounted for 321 days ; on the other hand, those in casual labour families were engaged for a total of 243 days, 180 days being in agricultural labour alone. Workers in landless families naturally had to work for wages for a longer term than those in families with land.

4·3. Casual labourers formed about 85 per cent. of the total agricultural wage earners. The details of their employment in agricultural and non-agricultural labour are given in Table 2. The adult males contributed 74·5 per cent. of the man-days worked by all casual wage earners, men, women and children taken together. The major operations which offered employment were

ploughing, preparatory work, harvesting weeding and non-agricultural labour, these accounting for about 61 per cent. of the total man-days worked by all casual workers or 82 per cent. of the man-days worked by men alone. The share of women was 22·4 per cent. of total man-days. In the case of women, harvesting, weeding and non-agricultural labour (which included cattle grazing, husking of rice, basket-making, earth-digging, etc.) were the important avenues of employment accounting for about 14·8 per cent. of the total man-days or 66 per cent. of man-days worked by women. Transplanting and preparatory work were next in importance representing 4·9 per cent. of total man-days.

4·4. While an adult male casual worker could secure employment for wages for 237 days in a year, a woman casual worker got employment for 150 days. Their employment in important operations is shown below:—

STATEMENT V

Employment of adult casual workers in important operations

Operations	Percentage of workers employed to total number of casual workers*		Number of days worked per worker	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5
Preparatory work	65·3	20·5	27·0	23·0
Ploughing	56·0	1·2	40·0	44·0
Transplanting	46·2	21·1	17·0	25·0
Harvesting	56·7	23·0	39·0	44·0
Weeding	56·0	27·1	31·0	33·0
Non-agricultural labour	44·0	18·6	97·0	62·0

The figures of percentage of workers engaged on important operations would indicate the intensity of the need for hired labour in each operation. The average number of days per worker employed in each operation would indicate the duration of employment. It will be seen from the above statement that in ploughing, transplanting, harvesting and weeding, women casual workers worked, on an average, for more days than men. It may, however, be pointed out here that the two sets of figures are not comparable, firstly because women unlike men, were not employed in all the villages and secondly even when they were employed they formed a relatively small proportion of the total number of casual workers.

* Include child workers also.

4·5. The employment of casual workers in the three zones, in agricultural and non-agricultural labour, is shown in the following statement:—

STATEMENT VI

Employment per worker in different zones

Zone	Average number of days worked by adult casual worker in					
	Agricultural labour		Non-agricultural labour.		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Coastal ..	178	118	40	26	218	144
Central ..	145	107	120	77	265	184
Northern ..	192	110	56	28	248	138
State ..	171	113	95	62	237	150

In the Central zone, the total wage-paid employment of an adult male casual worker was 265 days in a year. The highest employment in this zone was due mainly to employment opportunities available in non-agricultural labour, agricultural labour affording employment for comparatively a very short term. This zone is a hilly region inhabited by aborigines. Agriculture being dependent on rains and the soil being rocky, only a single crop can be raised. The aborigines got employment in forest work, on house-repairing, roof-thatching, chopping of wood, collection of bamboos, etc.

Employment in agricultural labour was the highest in the Northern zone in the case of men workers because this zone had the largest net sown area and had also comparatively large-sized holdings.

4·6. *Unemployment.*—Information regarding unemployment of adult male workers was collected during the Intensive Family Survey. Data on unemployment have, however, their own limitations because of the difficulty of distinguishing self-employment and unemployment of agricultural workers. According to Table 3 an adult male could not secure employment on wages for 43*days during the year.

4·7. The unemployment of an adult male casual worker was very high as compared to that of an attached worker, the respective periods of unemployment being 53 and 7 days. Unemployment was mainly due to want of work which accounted for 65 per cent. of the total days of unemployment. While the slack period coincided with the months of February—April and September-October, agricultural activities were brisk and unemployment comparatively low during May-June (preparatory work and sowing) and November-December (harvesting).

*The data on unemployment for the State cover, on an average, only 89 per cent. of agricultural workers, who were actually employed each month. Thus the average unemployment of 43 days during the year, also relates to the above 89 per cent. workers only. The corresponding figure of unemployment for 100 per cent. of the labour force in the State shall, however, be of the order of 58 days during the year, assuming that the 11 per cent. of workers who did not seek wage-paid employment each month, were either fully self-employed or totally unemployed.

4·8. The following statement gives the position regarding unemployment in the three zones:—

STATEMENT VII

Annual unemployment (in days) of adult male agricultural workers

Zone	Unemployment of	
	Casual workers	Attached workers
I. Coastal	67	12
II. Central	47	11
III. Northern	22	1

5. *Wages* :

5·1. Of the total income of an agricultural labour family 75·3 per cent. was obtained from wages alone; of this, 55·9 per cent. accrued from agricultural labour and 19·4 per cent. from non-agricultural labour. Wage-rates, modes of wage payment etc. are discussed below separately for casual and attached workers.

A. CASUAL WORKERS (Tables 4 and 5)—Wage Rates

5·2. Of the total wage bill, as much as 81·3 per cent. formed the share of men, 16·3 per cent. of women and the rest of children.

The average daily wage rate of an adult male casual labourer, 'weighted' by man-days worked was Re. 0-11-6 in agricultural and Re. 0-12-2 in non-agricultural labour. The corresponding wage rates for women were Re. 0-7-11 in agricultural labour and Re. 0-7-5 in non-agricultural labour. Women participated in most of the agricultural operations.

5·3. The zonal details regarding average wage rates in agricultural and non-agricultural labour are given below:—

STATEMENT VIII

Weighted Average Daily Wage Rates

	Men			Women		
	Zones			Zones		
	Coastal	Central	Northern	Coastal	Central	Northern
Agricultural labour	0 13 2	0 9 10	0 8 10	0 9 7	0 6 5	0 7 1
Non-agricultural labour	0 14 4	0 11 2	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 6 5	0 6 5

Wages were lower in the two interior zones than in the coastal zone. The latter was more urbanised and the soil more fertile and these factors may

explain partially the higher wage levels in this zone. In the interior zones agriculture could not flourish due to poor soil, lack of irrigation facilities etc. Difficult means of communication through tiger infested forests and across hills and rivers restricting the movement of labour is also an important factor for the low level of wages in the interior. Although both zones of the interior are hilly regions and have similar agricultural economy, wages were lower in Northern than in Central zones.

5·4. *Wages on different agricultural operations* :—The following statement shows the average wage rates of men and women in different agricultural operations :—

STATEMENT IX

Average daily wages (in Rs. As. P.) of casual agricultural workers in the different zones

Operations	Coastal Zone		Central Zone		Northern Zone		State	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
I. Agricultural operations								
Preparatory	0 11 2 (11·7)	0 9 7 (17·2)	0 8 4 (13·4)	0 6 5 (10·3)	0 8 0 (20·5)	0 8 0 (3·4)	0 9 1 (13·9)	0 7 8 (10·2)
Ploughing ..	0 12 9 (18·2)	0 9 7 (2·5)	0 9 7 (11·1)	0 6 5 (1·0)	0 8 0 (11·4)	..	0 11 4 (14·6)	0 8 1 (0·9)
Sowing ..	0 14 4 (4·9)	0 9 7 (0·4	0 9 7 ..	0 4 10 (1·4)	0 8 0 (5·6)	0 6 5 (3·6)	0 11 10 (3·9)	0 6 11 (1·8)
Transplanting	0 12 9 (6·5)	0 9 7 (7·2)	0 8 0 (5·1)	0 4 10 (14·9)	0 9 7 (1·7)	0 8 0 (13·3)	0 11 8 (5·2)	0 7 6 (11·6)
Weeding ..	0 12 9 (13·9)	0 9 7 (20·9)	0 9 7 (8·6)	0 6 5 (10·1)	0 8 0 (9·6)	0 6 5 (24·1)	0 11 10 (11·4)	0 7 8 (19·2)
Irrigating ..	0 12 9 (1·2)	0 9 7 (0·6)	0 9 7 (2·7)	0 6 5 (1·0)	0 8 0 (1·5)	0 4 10 (3·8)	0 11 0 (1·7)	0 6 3 (1·8)
Harvesting ..	0 14 4 (16·7)	0 9 7 (27·1)	0 12 9 (7·9)	0 8 0 (11·3)	0 9 7 (18·5)	0 6 3 (23·9)	0 13 7 (14·1)	0 8 6 (21·9)
Threshing ..	0 14 4 (7·1)	0 11 2 (0·6)	0 9 7 (3·2)	0 6 5 (4·7)	0 8 0 (6·7)	0 6 5 (5·5)	0 12 0 (5·8)	0 7 5 (3·6)
Others ..	0 11 2 (1·8)	0 9 7 (5·6)	0 8 8 (1·3)	0 8 0 (4·3)	0 8 0 (2·1)	0 6 5 (2·2)	0 9 5 (1·6)	0 8 6 (4·0)
All agricultural operations	0 13 2 (82·0)	0 9 7 (82·1)	0 9 10 (95·7)	0 6 5 (58·3)	0 8 10 (77·6)	0 7 1 (79·8)	0 11 6 (72·2)	0 7 11 (75·0)
II. Non-agricultural labour	0 14 4 (18·0)	0 9 7 (17·9)	0 11 2 (4·3)	0 6 5 (41·7)	0 9 7 (22·4)	0 6 5 (20·2)	0 12 2 (27·8)	0 7 5 (25·0)

NOTE.—Figures in brackets denote the percentage of man-days worked to the total man-days in the particular zone. The balance of the percentage man-days in each zone is to be accounted for by the employment of children. Blank columns indicate negligible employment ; wage rates are, therefore, not given.

For men, wage rates were relatively high in harvesting and threshing and low in preparatory operations. Men's wages ranged from Re. 0-11-2 to 0-14-4 in coastal zone and from Re. 0-8-0 to 0-9-7 in the interior (central and northern zones). For women in the coastal zone, the wage rate was almost the same for all operations viz. Re. 0-9-7 except for threshing which was Re. 0-11-2. In the interior, the range of variation was wider, viz. Re. 0-4-10 to Re. 0-8-0, the lowest paid operations being sowing, transplanting and irrigating.

5·5. Averages do not, however, indicate what portion of man-days was paid at these rates and at which wage rates the bulk of man-days was paid for. The following statement which shows the frequency distibution of man-days worked according to daily wages (in annas) by zones, throws light on this aspect of agricultural wages:—

STATEMENT X

Frequency distribution of man-days worked according to daily wages (in annas)

Groups	Zone I (Coastal)		Zone II (Central)		Zone III (Northern)		State	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than 10 as.	19·7	66·0	59·8	89·4	78·4	88·1	41·1	80·0
10 as.—14 as. ..	34·5	21·4	22·9	8·6	18·0	11·9	28·3	14·7
14 as.—18 as. ..	35·7	10·8	15·8	2·0	3·5	..	24·7	4·6
18 as.—22 as. ..	8·5	1·7	0·9	..	0·1	..	5·0	0·7
22 as.—26 as. ..	1·5	0·1	0·6	..	..	..	0·9	..
26 as.—30 as. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30 as.—34 as ..	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	Neg.	..
34 as & above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Mean .. Wage	13·2	9·4	9·8	6·2	8·8	7·6	11·5	7·9
Standard deviation.	4·3	3·6	4·0	2·9	2·4	2·3	3·9	2·7
Co-efficient of variation of the mean wage.	32·6	38·3	40·8	46·8	27·3	30·3	33·9	34·2

About 28 per cent. of the man-days were paid for at wages in the wage slab "As. 10 to As. 14" (which included the mean wage). Wages of men were lower still for about 41 per cent. of the man-days including about 9 per cent. paid below As. 6. Of the 31 per cent. man-days paid at rates higher than 14 annas, nearly 25 per cent. ranged upto 18 annas.

Wage levels were considerably lower in Central Zone, the percentage of wages below As. 6 being as much as 16·5 as against an over-all average of 9 per cent. taking only men workers. The dispersion of wages as measured by co-efficient of variation of the mean wage was also high in Central Zone which reflect, among other things, lack of mobility of labour in a hilly country surrounded by dangerous jungles. The tribal people are reluctant to move out of their home land.

The mean wage for women workers was 8 as. with a standard deviation of 2·7 as. A little more than half the man-days put in by them were paid for at rates between as. 6 and 10 as. and one-fourth, at rates ranging from 2 as. to 6 as. The dispersion of wages was relatively high in Central zone presumably for the reasons stated above.

5·6. *Modes of wage-payment*:—The statement below indicates the relative importance of the different modes of wage payment:—

STATEMENT XI

Percentage of man-days paid under different modes of wage-payment

Mode of payment	Coastal Zone		Central Zone		Northern Zone		State	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
A. Time wages with perquisites								
Cash ..	6·3	..	1·8	0·5	..	..	3·9	..
Kind ..	1·1	2·3	10·3	3·5	8·0	0·5	4·7	1·7
Cash & Kind	3·3	..	2·2	0·5	..	..	2·4	0·4
Without perquisites.								
Cash ..	47·0	39·0	23·6	33·5	32·7	22·1	38·3	32·1
Kind ..	21·4	28·2	35·9	39·5	45·4	65·3	29·7	45·0
Cash & Kind	18·5	23·2	23·0	17·0	11·8	11·8	18·2	16·9
Total time-rates	97·6	92·7	96·8	94·5	97·9	99·7	97·2	96·1
B. Piece wages	2·4	7·3	3·2	5·5	2·1	0·3	2·8	3·9
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In the case of adult males 97·2 per cent. of the man-days were paid on time and only 2·8 per cent. on piece basis. Again, as much as 86·2 per cent. of the man-days were paid on time-rates without perquisites. In the case of women the same mode accounted for as much as 94·0 per cent. man-days. A major part of wage payment under this mode was made either in cash or in kind. Amongst the zones cash wages in the Coastal area (zone I) and kind wages in the interior (zones II and III) had relatively high frequency.

The labourers who live in isolation due to lack of communication facilities in the interior zones are inclined to prefer wages in kind especially when the

payment in kind is made in staple cereals like rice. But in a relatively more industrialised zone such as the coastal zone with better means of communication, the cash system is naturally more prevalent.

5·7. *Wages according to different modes of payment.*—Another important consideration is whether the modes of wage payment have any effect on the wage rates. The mean wages for adult male workers according to the two important modes of wage payments, viz., cash and kind, without perquisites, were Re. 0-13-5 and Re. 0-9-8 respectively for the State as a whole. The corresponding wages for women were Re. 0-9-7 and Re. 0-8-9.

In the three zones of the State the mean wages for payments in cash and kind without perquisites were as follows :—

STATEMENT XII

Mean wage according to important mode of payment in the different Zones

Time rates without perquisites	Coastal (Zone I)		Central (Zone II)		Northern (Zone III)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Cash ..	0 15 1	0 11 3	0 9 8	0 6 5	0 9 8	0 6 5
Kind ..	0 9 8	0 8 0	0 11 3	0 6 5	0 8 0	0 6 5

Cash payments were generally more liberal in the Coastal and Northern zones than those made in kind in the Central zone.

Variations in the rates of wages were of slightly lesser magnitude in case of payments in kind than in that of cash payments. This is shown for important modes in the following statement.

STATEMENT XIII

Mean wage and its standard deviation under important modes.

	Without perquisites					
	Mean Wage (in annas)		Standard deviation (in annas)		Co-efficient of variation of the mean wage	
	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind	Cash	Kind
Men	13·4	9·7	4·0	2·8	29·9	28·9
Women	9·6	8·8	3·1	1·8	32·3	20·5

B. *Attached workers*

5·8. The attached workers formed 15 per cent of the total number of agricultural labourers. Though most of the workers were engaged for the whole year, there were also some cases of monthly or half-yearly employment. It was also customary for the employers to grant advances to workers with or without interest either in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. In consideration for such loans a labourer was usually compelled to work at a lower rate

Such transactions were known as *Gothi* agreements. In order to put an end to such practices the State Government enacted the Orissa Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1948, declaring all such agreement void unless the full terms of the agreement were expressed in writing and a copy submitted to the Sub-Divisional Officer and unless the monthly remuneration of a worker were fixed at Rs. 14 or such amount as might be notified. It was also laid down that interest at a rate of more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum should not be charged on such advances. The Act has been made applicable to the partially excluded areas viz., Ganjam Agency tracts, the district of Koraput and the Nawapara sub-division in the Sambalpur district.

In Coastal zone attached workers were of two types known as *Kothias* or *Halias* and *Chakirias*. The latter received an annual wage of about Rs. 30 to Rs. 60, which was paid in cash in three to four instalments. In addition, the following perquisites were allowed during a year to the *Chakirias*.

	Rs.	As.	P.	
A pair of *dhotis* worth	6	0	0	
A napkin worth	3	0	0	
A bed-sheet worth	3	8	0	
3 or 4 meals a day (consisting of rice) (the value of the meals was As. 12 per day)	270	0	0	(approximately)
Total ..	282	8	0	

The *Kothias* or *Halias* were allowed a peice of land free of rent locally known as *Heta*. The employer bore the entire cost of cultivation, except in Puri district, where the cost was borne by the worker, the employer paying the land revenue. In such cases, *Kothias* got four meals a day, but were not permitted to work elsewhere during the entire period of contract. Interest free loans of Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 we e also granted to these workers. The *Kothias* were allowed a daily wage of one *gouni* or four seers of paddy worth As. 12. In some villages, the daily wage was only 2 *seers* of paddy worth As. 6. The *Kothia* was engaged on piece wages during the harvesting season and was entitled to one-fifth share in the produce harvested by him, earning Rs. 1-8-0 per day for nearly 3 to 4 weeks at this rate. Workers usually preferred employment as *Chakirias*, as they were allowed free meals in addition to other perquisites and a yearly wage of about Rs. 50. Children were engaged as or graziers and were paid at the rate of Rs. 8 a year for each head of cattle.

In Central Zone attached workers were known locally as *Khambari* in the Koraput district They usually received the following annual wages and perquisitie .

	Rs.	As.	P.
12 to 20 *putti s* of paddy (1 *putti*—60 *seers* of paddy) ..	165	0	0
One daily meal worth As. 2	45	0	0
Cloth (blanket, napkin)	8	0	0
Total cash value ..	218	0	0

In addition, an interest-free advance of Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 was also given to the worker. At the time of harvesting workers were permitted to take one bundle of paddy containing 2 to 4 *seers* of grain to their houses every day.

The annual wages for *Chakirias* were as follows :—

	Annual income
Free Meals	Rs. 150
Wage in cash or in paddy	Rs. 80 to 100
Cloth	Rs. 10
Total ..	Rs. 240 to Rs. 260

In Northern Zone the *Kothias* in the Bolangir-Patna district were usually paid at the following rates. Both adolescents and adult males were employed at the same rate :

6 *Khaais* or 90 *seers* of paddy	Rs. 12 per year.
Meals	Rs. 84 per year.
Cloth	Rs. 7 per year.
For extra work in threshing (from 7 p.m. to 3 a.m.)at the rate of 3¾ *seers* of paddy per day	Rs. 10-2-0 (for 20 days per year).
Total	Rs. 113-2-0

Adult males were also employed as *Halias*. An advance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 was given free of interest at the beginning of the year and was adjusted towards wages. The wage rate was as follows :—

	Annual income Rs.		
Wage—9 *maunds* of paddy	58	8	0
1 *maund* 5 *seers* of paddy per month	87	12	0
Cloth	8	0	0
Extra for threshing (2 *maunds* and 25 *seers* of paddy) ..	17	1	0
Total ..	171	5	0

Similar wage rates were prevalent in the Kalahandi and Sambalpur districts but the total annual remuneration came to about Rs. 163 and Rs. 133 respectively. Children were employed usually as *graziers* and were allowed 6 *maunds* of paddy worth Rs. 39 a year.

6. *Child labour* :

6·1. Child workers constituted 6 per cent of the total agricultural workers. A little more than half (viz. 55·7 per cent) of the children worked as casual labourers and the rest as attached labourers.

6·2 They were employed in all the zones, though they were fewer in number in the coastal region as compared to the other zones. This might be attributed to the better economic position of the agricultural labour families in the coast.

6·3 They were employed in all agricultural operations. However, their employment as measured by man-days worked was relatively high in harvesting, weeding and preparatory operations.

6·4 The average number of days worked per year by child labourers was 204 in agricultural labour and 37 in non- ricultural labour. In the case of casual child earners, the employment per worker was a little lower, viz., 169 days per year in agricultural and non-agricultural labour.

6·5 The average daily wage rate, weighted by man-days worked, was Re. 0-8-4 in both agricultural and non-agricultural labour. The rates were higher in the coastal area than in the interior for reasons discussed earlier in the section on wages. They were paid for mainly at time rates either in cash or in kind without perquisites, the rates of wages under these modes being respectively 9·5 annas with a standard deviation of 2·2 annas and 8·5 annas with a standard deviation of 1·7 annas.

7. *Income of agricultural labour families* :

7·1 The average annual net income per family from different sources for the different categories of agricultural labour families is given in Table 6.

7·2 Agricultural and non-agricultural labour formed the major source of income of an average agricultural labour family, acconting for Rs. 256/- or 75·3 per cent of its total annual income, agricultural labour accounting for 55·9 per cent and non-agricultural labour 19·4 per cent The second important source of income was land yielding Rs. 59 or 17·4 per cent of the total income. Income from occupations other than farming and miscellaneous sources constituted only 7·3 per cent. Selling milk and ghee, felling wood for sale, basket-making etc. were some of the occupations undertaken by earning members and other helpers of a family for supplementing their income.

7·3 The income of the attached labour family was Rs. 299 as against that of Rs. 347 of the casual family. Attached workers' families depended mostly on agricultural labour, the percentage of family income from this source being 76·6. Non-agricultural labour fetched only 9·7 per cent and land income 9 per cent of the total income of such families. Unlike these, casual workers' families obtained a considerable portion of their income from non-agricultural labour (21%). Casual workers were attracted by higher wages in non-agricultural labour and, unlike attached workers, were free to seek employment on such occupations.

7·4 While the average annual income of families of casual workers with land was Rs. 385, their landless counterparts earned Rs. 276 per family. The corresponding figures for the families of attached workers were Rs. 328 and Rs. 277 respectively. The landless families had to take to non-agricultural labour and occupations other than farming for augumenting their fami y income.

7·5 The statement below gives the average annual ncome and comparative importance of each source of income for families in each Zone.—

STATEMENT XIV

Composition of family income for the sample families in different zones

Zone	Category of families	Average size of families	Earning strength of family	Average annual income per family in Rs					
				Land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	Casual	4·4	1·7	90 (22·8)	209 (53·4)	55 (14·0)	24 (6·1)	15 (3·7)	393 (100·0)
	Attached	3·4	1·9	45 (11·2)	271 (68·4)	41 (10·5)	21 (5·3)	18 (4·6)	396 (100·0)
	All families	4·3	1·7	88 (22·3)	212 (54·0)	54 (13·9)	24 (6·1)	15 (3·7)	393 (100·0)
II	Casual	4·4	1·8	44 (14·1)	140 (45·5)	116 (34·7)	3 (1·1)	5 (1·6)	308 (100·0)
	Attached	4·2	1·9	20 (7·3)	215 (79·3)	32 (12·0)	3 (1·1)	1 (0·3)	271 (100·0)
	All families	4·4	1·8	40 (13·1)	153 (50·6)	102 (33·8)	3 (1·1)	4 (1·4)	302 (100·0)
III	Casual	4·5	2·2	25 (9·0)	181 (63·8)	50 (17·6)	22 (7·8)	5 (1·8)	283 (100·0)
	Attached	4·1	2·4	27 (9·5)	225 (77·8)	23 (7·8)	13 (4·5)	1 (0·4)	289 (100·0)
	All families	4·4	2·3	26 (9·1)	194 (68·1)	42 (14·7)	19 (6·8)	4 (1·3)	285 (100·0)
State	Casual	4·4	1·8	64 (18·5)	184 (52·7)	73 (21·0)	17 (5·0)	9 (2·8)	347 (100·0)
	Attached	4·0	2·1	27 (9·0)	229 (76·6)	29 (9·7)	11 (3·7)	3 (1·0)	299 (100·0)
	All families	4·3	1·9	59 (17·4)	190 (55·9)	66 (19·4)	16 (4·7)	9 (2·6)	340 (100·0)

Note.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total income.

7·6 The income per family decreased from Rs. 393 in Coastal to Rs. 285 in Northern zone despite the higher earning strength in Central and Northern zones. Coastal zone was favourably placed in respect of wage rates and income from self-cultivated land.

7·7 The average annual income from agricultural wages in every zone was larger for the attached than for the casual labour families. This advantage of the former was, however, in Coastal and Northern Zones almost counterbalanced and in the Central Zone more than made up by the higher earnings of the latter from non-agricultural labour and self-cultivated land.

7·8 Despite higher size of holdings, income from land was low in Northern zone on account of the poor quality of land. Workers in Northern zone depended much more on wages from agricultural labour than their counterparts in other zones. The percentage income from this source was 68·1 in Northern zone; it was 54·0 in Coastal and 50·1 in Central zone.

Northern zone was a backward area with vast forests and hill without any proper means of communications. Opportunities of employment in non-agricultural labour were not also available to the same extent as in Central zone with the consequence that workers depended mostly on agricultural labour for their income. Agriculture, however, afforded considerable employment in this zone because of a good deal of concentration of land in larger holdings. The wage rates, however, were the lowest.

8. *Consumption Expenditure*

8·1 The details of consumption expenditure of different categories of agricultural labour families are given in Table 7. The average annual expenditure per family was Rs. 331 on items of consumption and Rs. 4 on ceremonies. The annual income being Rs. 340 per family there was, on an average, a small surplus of Rs. 5 for the State as a whole. The average budgets in the interior zones, however, showed small deficits. It should be noted that the expenditure excludes the capital expenditure such as the purchase of work animals, ploughs etc. The following statement shows the annual income and expenditure per family in the different zones :—

STATEMENT XV

Average annual income and expenditure per family in different zones.

Zones.	Size of family	Average earning strength	Income per family (in Rs.)	Consumption expenditure per family (in Rs.)	Income per capita (in Rs.)	Consumption expenditure per capita (in Rs.)
Coastal ..	4·3	1·7	393	365	91	85
Central ..	4·4	1·8	302	305	68	69
Northern ..	4·4	2·3	285	296	63	67
State ..	4·3	1·9	340	331	79	77

8·2 The annual expenditure per consumption unit worked out to Rs. 109 with a standard deviation of Rs. 60·4 (Table 9). The corresponding figures for casual and attached workers' families were Rs. 108 and Rs. 113 with the standard deviations of Rs. 55·0 and 86·2 respectively. In other words as compared to casual workers, there was a wider dispersion of consumption levels amongst attached workers. The average expenditure per adult consumption unit in the different zones is shown below.

STATEMENT XVI

Average annual expenditure per adult consumption unit.

Zone	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation	Co-efficient of variation
	(in Rs.)	(in Rs.)	
Coastal	107	61·6	57·6
Central	87	42·0	48·3
Northern	86	69·0	80·2

The above figures indicate that there was wider dispersion in consumption levels in the Northern Zone where average income and expenditure per family was the lowest.

8·3 The main groups in the consumption expenditure were food (84·9 per cent), clothing and foot-wear (6·3 per cent.), fuel and lighting (1·5 per cent), house rent and repairs (1·2 per cent.) and services and miscellaneous items (6·1 per cent.). The consumption pattern in the different zones is shown in the following statement :—

STATEMENT XVII

Percentage expenditure per family on various consumption groups in different zones.

Zones	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent & repairs	Services & miscellaneous
Coastal	86·7	6·0	0·4	1·4	5·5
Central	83·5	6·3	2·9	0·8	6·5
Northern	84·7	6·8	1·1	1·7	5·7
State	84·9	6·3	1·5	1·2	6·1

*According to Lusk's Co-efficients.

8·4 *Food*—An agricultural labour family spent, on an average, Rs. 281 or 85 per cent of the total consumption expenditure on food items. Rice was the staple food of agricultural labourers. Generally, agricultural labourers took meals 2 or 3 times a day. During the busy period of agriculture, an additional light meal was also taken in the afternoon. Meals consisted mainly of preparations of rice and *ragi* flour ; pulses such as green-gram, red gram, etc. when these were available) and fish, mutton or vegetables, soaked rice known as *pakhal*, *leutia*, *sag* (fried edible green leaves), tamarind, chillies and salt were some of the other items consumed by the agricultural labour family. Consumption of liquor was common in the interior zones.

8·5 An analysis of food expenditure according to the individual items is (given in Table 8. It is to be noted that Rs. 228 or 81 per cent. of the total expenditure on food was on cereals alone. On an average, about 20·7 ounces of cereals was consumed per consumption unit per day, while the daily consumption per capita worked out to 16·7 ounces. Table 11 gives fuller details. This does not include cereal content of food perquisites which accounted, on an estimate, for 0·9 oz. per consumption unit or 0·7 oz. per capita. Cereal intake per consumption unit as well as per capita in the different zones was as follows :—

STATEMENT XVIII

Daily intake of cereals per consumption unit and per capita in the different zones

Zone	Per adult consumption unit per day	Cereal content of perquisites per consumption unit	Per capita per day	Cereal content of perquisites per capita
1	2	3	4	5
	ozs.		ozs.	
Coastal	23·8	*Nil*	19·1	*Nil*
Central	19·1	2·8	15·9	2·3
Northern	16·6	1·3	13·3	1·0

8·6 The pulses which included *gramdal*, *arhar*, *mung* and *biri* accounted for a meagre expenditure of Rs. 8 or 2·9 per cent. of the total expenditure on food. On an average, 0·6 ounces of pulses were consumed per consumption unit per day, the daily per capita consumption being 0·5 ounces. Pulse content of perquisites accounted for an additional 0·3 oz. per consumption unit or 0·2 oz. per capita.

8·7 The expenditure on protective foods such as milk and milk products, meat, fish and eggs was insignificant. However, protective food like fish, mutton etc. was obtained by the agricultural workers free of cost from the ponds or from the jungles.

8·8 A family spent Rs. 7 or 2·5 per cent. of the total expenditure on food on edible oil and about Rs. 4 on *gur* and sugar. Vegetables and spices accounted for Rs. 10 per family. The daily consumption of salt per family was about 2 to 3 oz. per family.

8·9 Compared with the attached labour families, the casual families incurred a slightly higher percentage expenditure on pulses, milk and milk products and meat and fish. The proportional expenditure on cereals was also comparatively high in their case, it being 82·8 per cent as againt 69·8 per cent for attached families. The low percentage expenditure on cereals in the case of attached families was mainly due to heavy food perquisites obtained by an attached worker. It is to be noted that the families with land spent a little more on different items of food than those without land.

8·10 *Clothing and footwear.*—An agricultural labour family spent, on an average, Rs. 21 or 6·3 per cent. of the total expenditure on clothing and footwear. The dress of the male worker consisted of *dhoti* and shirt; coarse handloom napkin, *chaddar* and towel were also used. Women workers wore *saree* and blouse.

8·11 *House-rent and repairs.*—The expenditure on this group was as low as 1·2 per cent of the total expenditure of a family and was mostly incurred in Coastal and Northern zones. Agricultural workers generally lived in *kacha* houses, having mud walls, which were plastered with clay and cow-dung. The roofs of the houses were made of straw and bamboo. In some villages, tiles were replacing the traditional thatch. Neither the living rooms, nor the kitchens were provided with windows for light and ventilation. The houses generally had an outer verandah and in the front small cowsheds were usually erected. In all the zones, there was more congestion in the houses of the families of agricultural workers than in those of the other rural families. The statement below shows the number of persons per room.

STATEMENT XIX

*Statement showing congestion of houses**

Zone	Average number of persons per room		
	Agri. workers families	Agricultural families	All families
Coastal	2·0	1·7	1·7
Central	2·5	2·0	1·3
Northern	2·3	1·8	1·8
All sample villages	2·2	2·0	1·8

* Source.—General Family Survey, Agricultural Labour Enquiry.

8·12 *Fuel and lighting.*—It was seldom that labour families bought any fuel or incurred expenditure on lighting. Both these accounted for a small sum of Rs. 5 or 1·5 per cent of the total expenditure of an average family. Firewood was used as fuel which was generally collected from the forest. Match box was not much in use ; expenditure on this was a rupee or even less a year. Agricultural labourers kindled fire in a primitive manner by using stones. They did not use kerosene or any other fuel and attended to their work at night in the light of their hearth.

8·13 *Services and Miscellaneous expenditure.*—Expenditure on services included the payment made to barbers, washermen, etc. Miscellaneous items also included soap, *pan-supari*, liquor, tobacco, etc. Expenditure on services and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 20 or 6·1 per cent. of the total expenditure. Tobacco (chewing) and drinking were common ; on an average a family spent about Rs. 10 or 3 per cent of the total expenditure on tobacco and liquor. No expenditure on liquor was, however, recorded in Coastal Zone. In Northern zone, expenditure on liquor amounted to Rs. 7·7 a year. On washing soap, the average expenditure varied from Re. 0·7 in Central zone to Rs. 2·7 in Coastal zone. Some expenditure on amusement was recorded only in Central zone and on travelling in Central and Northern zones.

8·14 The zonal budgets indicated that the level of living was relatively high in the coastal region which recorded the highest expenditure per consumption unit and on items like edible oil, meat, fish, eggs, washing soap, etc.

9. *Economic levels of living.*—

9·1 The distribution of families according to annual expenditure per consumption unit according to Lusk's co-efficients is given in Table 10. A majority of the families i.e. 89 per cent, were in the expenditure slab, "Rs. 51-150". The higher slabs from Rs. 201 onwards covered only 4·5 per cent of the families. The statement below gives the level of living of families in the two important slabs, viz., "Rs. 51-100" and "Rs. 101-150".

STATEMENT XX

Daily consumption of cereals and percentage expenditure on food and other items according to economic levels.

Economic levels of living Rs.	Percentage of families	Average size of the family		Percentage of consumption expenditure on		Daily intake of cereals per capita in ounces
		No. of persons	Adult equivalent consumption unit	Food	Other items	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51-100 ..	42·4	5·1	4·1	84·7	15·3	14·1
101-150	38·6	3·7	3·0	85·9	14·1	21·0

It would be seen from the above statement that in the higher level of living, the average size of the family is smaller and the intake of cereals greater. The proportionate expenditure on food however slightly increased and that on clothing and miscellaneous items decreased.

9·2 The expenditure level between Rs. 51 to 100 was by itself a low level. The families in the immediate higher level, therefore, increased their expenditure on food rather than on other items by increasing the quantity and improving the quality of articles consumed. Thus the expenditure on food per family increased from Rs. 261 (in group Rs. 51-100) to Rs. 311 (in the group Rs. 101-150). Expenditure on 'clothing' and 'services and micellaneous' did not increase to the same extent; it showed an increase from Rs. 39 (in the group 51-100) to Rs. 42 (in the group 101-150).

10. *Cost of Living*--

10·1 Retail price data for important items of consumption for the period of the enquiry were collected for each sample village simultaneously with the family living studies. These prices were averaged over a period of one year in order to allow for seasonal fluctuations. The statements in the Annexure give the percentage distribution of expenditure on various articles in each consumption group, i.e., their "weights" proporational to the total expenditure, and their base-period retail prices separately for each zone. These will be useful for the construction of cost of living index numbers for agricultural workers.

11. *Indebtedness*—

11·1 Table 12 gives the proportion of indebted families, the extent of their debt and its distribution according to purpose and source. Seventeen per cent. of the agricultural labour families were in debt to theextent of Rs. 50 per indebted family. Central zone was prominent for its relatively high incidence of indebtedness as would be clear from the statement below.

STATEMENT XXI

Incidence of indebtedness in the different zones.

Zone	Percentage of indebted families	Debt (in Rs.) per indebted family
Coastal	15·8	36
Central	23·3	74
Northern	10·7	23

11·2 A larger proportion of the attached than the casual workers' families was in debt, the respective percentages being 25·3 cent. and 15.5. The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 76 and Rs. 43 respectively for these categories of families. Landless families incurred a smaller amount of debt than those who held land.

11·3 The bulk of the debt (94 per cent) was utilised for consumption purposes. Social needs accounted for the rest. It is significant that no part of the debt was utilised for production.

11·4 Money lenders contributed almost 72 per cent of the total debt. Shopkeepers and co-operative societies supplied 8 per cent each. Friends and relatives contributed about 21 per cent in Northern Zone; whereas co-operative societies did not figure at all, employers, friends and relatives had a relatively important role. The statement below gives the details for the different zones.

STATEMENT XXII

Percentage distribution of loans according to sources of borrowing.

Zone	Percentage of loans taken from				
	Employers	Shopkeepers	Money-lenders	Co-operative societies.	Friends & relatives
Coastal	1·1	11·9	66·2	7·8	13·0
Central	..	6·2	76·5	9·2	8·1
Northern	18·4	10·7	49·6	..	21·3

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1·1 *Coverage and size of sample.*—Forty-five villages were selected for the purpose of the enquiry on the principle of stratified random sampling. Of the families of agricultural workers living in these villages, 634 were selected for intensive survey. The zonal distribution of the families surveyed was as follows :

STATEMENT I

Number of families surveyed

Zone	Number of families intensively surveyed
I. Coastal	317
II. Central	177
III. Northern	140

1·2 The enquiry was spread over a year, viz., February 1950 to January 1951.

1·3 Of the families of agricultural labourers selected for Intensive Family Survey, 85·8 per cent were casual and the remaining attached.

1·4 The average size of the labour families was 4·3 persons, of whom 1·9 were earners. Of the earners, 1·8 were wage earners consisting of 1·2 men, 0·5 women and 0·1 child.

2. *Employment and unemployment*—

2·1 Of the total hired man-days worked during the year, 76·4 per cent were put in by men, 17·4 per cent by women and 6·2 by children.

2·2 On an average, an adult male earner was employed for 199 days in agricultural and for 57 days in non-agricultural labour. The corresponding figures for women workers were 113 and 37 days respectively.

2·3 Amongst casual wage earners, men contributed 74·5 per cent of the man-days worked by all casual workers. The major avenues of employment were ploughing, preparatory work, harvesting and weeding and non-agricultural labour, accounting for about 61 per cent 2 man-days. The share of women was 22·4 per cent in non-agricultural labour, harvesting and weeding together accounting for 14·8 per cent.

2·4 While a casual adult male wage earner could secure employment for wages for 237 days, a casual woman worker worked for 150 days in a year. Central zone offered the highest employment, i.e. 265 and 184 days respectively for men and women workers. This was mainly due to better employment opportunities in non-agricultural labour.

2·5 *Unemployment.*—An adult male wage earner could not secure wage employment for 43 days during the year. The unemployment of a casual adult male worker was quite high as compared to an attached worker, the respective periods of unemployment being 53 and 7 days.

3. *Wages*—

3·1 The average daily wage rate of a casual man earner, weighted by man-days, worked out to Re. 0-11-6 i : agricultural and Re. 0-12-2 in non-agricultural labour. The corresponding wage rates for a woman were Re. 0-7-11 and Re. 0-7-5. Wages were high in the Coastal region (Zone 1) than in the interior (zones II & III). The zonal rates are shown below.

STATEMENT II

Average daily wages in agricultural and non-agricultural labour.

	Men			Women		
	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
Agricultural labour	0 13 2	0 9 10	0 8 10	0 9 7	0 6 5	0 7 1
Non-agri. labour .	0 14 4	0 11 2	0 9 7	0 9 7	0 6 5	0 6 5

3·2 Average daily wage rates (taking all modes of payment together) in different agricultural operations were as follows :—

STATEMENT III

Average daily wages in different operations.

Operations	Average weighted daily wage	
	Men	Women
1. Agricultural operations—		
(*i*) Preparatory	0 9 1	0 7 8
(*ii*) Ploughing	0 11 4	0 8 1
(*iii*) Sowing	0 11 10	0 6 11
(*iv*) Transplanting	0 11 8	0 7 6
(*v*) Weeding	0 11 10	0 7 8
(*vi*) Irrigating	0 11 0	0 6 3
(*vii*) Harvesting	0 13 7	0 8 6
(*viii*) Threshing	0 12 0	0 7 5
(*ix*) Others	0 9 5	0 8 6
All Agricultural operations	0 11 6	0 7 11
II. Non-agricultural labour	0 12 2	0 7 5

3·3 The weighted average daily mean wage for men was As. 11·5 with a standard deviation of As. 3·9. The corresponding figures for women were As. 7·9 and As. 2·7. Dispersion of wages as measured by co-efficient of variation of the mean wage was relatively high in Central zone. As compared to other zones, low wages were most prevalent in Central zone. The percentage of mandays paid at As. 2 to As. 6 being 16·5 in this zone as against 7·2 and 5·6 in the other two zones.

3·4 About 86·2 and 94 per cent of the man days put in by men and women respectively were paid for at time rates without perquisites. A major part of the man-days paid under this mode was paid either in cash or in kind and a small portion partly in cash and partly in kind. Cash payment was predominant in the Coastal (zone I) and kind payment in the interior (zones II and III).

3·5 The weighted average daily wages under the two important modes, viz., cash without perquisites and kind without perquisites, were Re. 0-13-5 and Re. 0-9-8 for men and Re. 0-9-7 and Re 0-8-9 for women.

4. *Income of agricultural labour families—*

4·1 The following statement shows the composition of income per family :

Statement IV

Composition of Faimly income.

Source of income	Average annual income in Rs.	Percentage to total income
1. Agricultural labour	190	55·9
2. Land	59	17·4
3. Non-agricultural labour	66	19·4
4. Occupations other than farming	16	4·7
5. Other sources	9	2·6
Total ..	340	100· 0

4·2 The total income of a family in each zone was more or less influenced by factors such as fertility of soil, employment opportunities in agricultural and non-agicultural labour, wage rates, facilities of communications, etc. While an average family in Coastal Zone had an average annual income of Rs. 393, that in Central Zone got Rs. 302 and in Northern zone, Rs. 285. Income from land was the highest in Coastal zone it being 22·3 per cent of the total income and the lowest in Northern zone, viz., 9·1 per cent. Workers in northern zone which was a backward area depended on wages in agriculture for 68 per cent of their total income.

5. *Consumption expenditure—*

5·1 The average annual expenditure per family was Rs. 331 on items of consumption and Rs. 4 on ceremonies. The annual income was Rs. 340. The expenditure per consumption unit worked out to Rs. 109 with a standard deviation of Rs. 60·4. This varied from Rs. 86 with a standard deviation of Rs. 69 in Northern to Rs. 107 with a standard deviation of Rs. 61 in Coastal zone.

5·2 The pattern of consumption was as follows :—

Statement V

Percentage expenditure on different consumption groups.

	Percentage expenditure
Food	84·9
Clothing & Footwear	6·3
Fuel and lighting	1·5
House-rent & repairs	1·2
Services & Miscellaneous	6·1
Total ..	100·0

The pattern was more or less the same in the different zones. The extremely high percentage expenditure on food indicates a poor man's budget.

5·3 About 81 per cent of the total expenditure on food was on cereals alone.

5·4 Rice was the staple food of agricultural workers.

5·5 The daily consumption of cereals (inclusive of perquisites) worked out to 21·6 ounces per consumption unit and 17·4 ounces per capita. The average cereal intake was less in the interior zones.

5·6 The pulses accounted for 2·9 per cent of the total expenditure on food, the daily intake being 0·6 ounce per consumption unit and 0·5 ounce per capita.

5·7 The expenditure per family on clothing and footwear was Rs. 21 or 6·3 per cent of the total expenditure.

5·8 As many as 89 per cent of the families were in the expenditure group of "Rs. 51-150". Higher level of living was associated with lower size of family but a larger cereal intake and slight increase in the proportionate expenditure on food.

6. *Indebtedness—*

6·1 About 17 per cent of the families were in debt with an average debt of Rs. 50. The percentage of indebted families was relatively high in Central zone i.e., 23·3 per cent with an average debt of Rs. 74.

6·2 As much as 94 per cent of the debt was incurred for consumption purposes only. About 72 per cent of the average debt was taken from the money-lenders alone. Shopkeepers and relatives were other agencies providing credit. In Central zone, about 18 per cent of the debt was supplied by employers,

ANNEXURE I

Zone I (Coastal zone)

	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
Food	309·3	84·7
Clothing & footwear	24·7	6·8
Fuel & lighting	3·9	1·1
House-rent & repairs	6·1	1·7
Services and miscellaneous	21·0	5·7
	365·0	100·0

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
Food				
(*a*) *Cereals*				
Rice	235·5	64·5	1 seer	0 5 3
Wheat	1·1	0·3	..	..
Other cereals	19·9	5·5	..	..
Total ..	256·5	70·3		
(*b*) *Pulses*				
Gram dal	0·7	0·2	1 seer	..
Mung	6·5	1·8	1 seer	0 6 0
Biri	1·4	0·4	1 seer	0 6 6
Total ..	8·6	2·4		
Gur & Sugar	4·4	1·2	1 seer	Sugar 1 0 0 Gur 0 14 3
Spices	6·7	1·8	..	
Edible Oil	10·0	2·7	1 seer	3 12 0
Vegetables	5·0	1·4	..	..
Salt	3·4	0·9	1 seer	0 1 6
Milk & milk products	1·1	0·3	..	..
Meat, fish & eggs	4·1	1·1	1 seer	Fish 2 0 0
Others (Unspecified)	9·5	2·6	..	..
Total ..	44·2	12·0		
Total for food	309·3	84·7		

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
Clothing & footwear				
Dhoti	8·0	2·2	One	3 0 0
Towel	1·7	0·5	,,	1 8 0
Chadar	5·0	1·4	,,	4 12 0
Saree	10·0	2·7	,,	4 8 0
Total ..	24·7	6·8		
Fuel & lighting				
Kerosene oil	3·5	1·0	Per bottle	0 6 0
Match box	0·4	0·1	One	0 1 0
Total ..	3·9	1·1		
House-rent & repairs	6·1	1·7		
Services & miscellaneous				
Dhobi	0·8	0·2	..	..
Brahmin	1·5	0·4	..	..
(Others services)	1·0	0·3	..	..
Washing soap	2·7	0·7	..	..
Tobacco	8·8	2·4	Per bundle	Bidi 0 2 6
Pan Supari	4·2	1·1	..	..
Medicines	2·0	0·6	..	..
Total ..	21·0	5·7		
Grand Total ..	365·0	100 0		

Zone II (Central zone)

	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
Food	254·2	83·5
Clothing & footwear	19·1	6·3
Fuel & lighting	8·8	2·9
House-rent & repairs	2·4	0·8
Services and miscellaneous	20·0	6·5
	304·5	100·0

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
Food				
(*a*) *Cereals*				
Rice	155·5	51·1	1 seer	0 7 0
Jowar	19·0	6·3	,,	0 3 3
Kodo	1·5	0·5	,,	0 1 6
Kosala	5·5	1·8	,,	0 2 0
Ragi	17·1	5·6	,,	0 3 3
Total	198·6	65·3		
(*b*) *Pulses*				
Gram dal	0·7	0·2	..	..
Other pulses (*Biri, Mung* etc.)	2·9	1·0	..	..
Total	3·6	1·2		
Gur & Sugar	1·2	0·4	1 seer	Sugar 0 14 6 Gur 1 3 6
Spices	4·3	1·4		Mustered oil
Edible Oil	4·4	1·4	1 seer	2 8 0
Vegetables	5·0	1·6	..	..
Salt	2·8	0·9	1 seer	0 1 3
Milk & milk products	0·3	0·1	..	..
Meat, fish & eggs	1·7	0·6	..	..
(Others including food perquisites)*	32·3	10·6	..	..
Total	52·0	17·0		
Total for Food	254·2	83·5		

*Break-up for perquisites :—

Commodity	Actual expenditure	Weights
Rice	22·6	7·4
Jowar	2·8	0·9
Kodo	0·2	0·1
Kosala	0·8	0·3
Ragi	2·5	0·8
Gram Dal	0·1	..
Other pulses (*Biri Mung* etc.)	0·4	0·1
Total	29·4	9·6

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
Clothing and Footwear				
Dhoti	2·6	0·9	One	2 0 0 to 3 0 0
Chadar	1·8	0·6	..	..
Napkin	3·7	1·2	..	..
Shirts	1·8	0·6	..	..
Saree	7·4	2·4	One	4 0 0
Mats	1·2	0·4	..	..
Others	0·6	0·2	..	..
Total ..	19·1	6·3		
Fuel & lighting				
Fuel	7·2	2·4	..	..
Kerosene oil	1·0	0·3	Per bottle	0 5 2
Match box	0·6	0·2	One	0 1 0
Total ..	8·8	2·9		
House-rent & repairs	2·4	0·8	..	..
Services and Miscellaneous				
Barber	0·9	0·3	..	..
Washing soap	0·7	0·2	..	..
Tobacco	5·6	1·8	Per bundle Bidi	0 2 0
Liquor	6·0	1·9	..	..
Pan Supari	4·0	1·3	..	..
Amusements	2·0	0·7	..	..
Travelling	0·8	0·3	.	..
Total ..	20·0	6·5	..	..
Grand Total ..	304·5	100·0		

Zone III (Northern)

	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
Food	257·0	86·7
Clothing & footwear	17·8	6·0
Fuel & lighting	1·2	0·4
House-rent & repairs	4·0	1·4
Services and Miscellaneous	16·4	5·5
	296·4	100·0

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
Food				
(*a*) *Cereals*				
Rice	195·9	66·1	1 seer	0 5 6
Other cereals (Ragi, Mandia etc.)..	11·4	3·9	..	..
	207·3	70·0		
(*b*) *Pulses*				
Gram dal	6·6	2·2	..	..
Arhar	2·3	0·8	..	..
Mung	3·0	1·0	..	..
Total ..	11·9	4·0		
Gur & Sugar	5·2	1·8	1 seer	Sugar 1 3 6 Gur 0 14 6
Spices	4·2	1·4	..	..
Edible oil	3·7	1·2	..	..
Vegetables	2·1	0·7	..	..
..	2·9	1·0	1 seer	0 2 0
Milk & milk products	0·2	0·1	..	..
Meat, fish & eggs	1·6	0·5	..	..
*(Others including food perquisites)	17·9	6·0	..	..
Total ..	37·8	12·7		
Total for Food ..	257·0	86·7		

* Break-up for perquisites:—

Commodity	Actual expenditure	Weights
Rice	14·7	4·9
Other cereals (Ragi, Mandia etc.)..	0·9	0·3
Gram dal	0·5	0·2
Arhar	0·2	0·1
Mung	0·2	0·1
	16·5	5·6

Items	Actual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
Clothing & footwear				
Dhoti	4·5	1·5	One	4 0 0
Gemji	1·1	0·4	,,	1 4 0
Chadar	4·0	1·4	,,	3 0 0
Napkin	1·0	0·3	,,	0 14 0
Saree	4·5	1·5	,,	4 0 0
Mats	1·0	0·3	,,	0 6 0
Others	1·7	0·6	..	..
Total ..	17·8	6·0		
Fuel & lighting				
Kerosene oil	1·0	0·3	Per bottle	0 6 0
Match box	0·2	0·1	One	0 1 0
Total ..	1·2	0·4		
House-rent and repairs	4·0	1·4	..	..
Services and Miscellaneous				
Barber	0·4	0·1	..	..
Washing soap	0·9	0·3	..	..
Bidi, and cigarette	6·5	2·2	Per bundle	0 2 0 (Bidi)
Tobacco	0·7	0·8	..	..
Pan Supari	7·7	2·2	..	..
Liquor	7·7	2·6	..	..
Travelling	0·2	0·1	..	..
Total ..	16·4	5·5		
Grand Total ..	296·4	100·0		

ANNEXURE II
APPENDIX TABLES

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TABLE 1.—*Extent of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Employment on wages by categories of agricultural labour families*

Category of families	Percentage* of families	Average size of family	Average number of agricultural workers per family				Average number of days per labourer† employed on wages during the year								
							Agricultural operations			Non-agricultural labour			Total		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. *Casual workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land ..	56·2	4·6	1·3	0·4	0·1	1·8	166	96	157	58	30	28	224	126	185
(*ii*) Without land	29·6	3·9	1·1	0·5	0·1	1·7	213	140	212	72	51	58	285	191	270
All ..	85·8	4·4	1·2	0·4	0·1	1·7	180	114	183	63	38	42	243	152	225
II. *Attached workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land ..	6·1	4·1	1·2	0·7	0·1	2·0	306	97	294	23	29	..	329	126	294
(*ii*) Without land	8·1	4·0	1·1	0·6	0·2	1·9	333	120	266	15	37	30	348	157	296
All ..	14·2	4·0	1·1	0·6	0·2	1·9	321	111	278	18	33	17	339	144	295
III. All families ..	100·0	4·3	1·2	0·5	0·1	1·8	199	113	204	57	37	37	256	150	241

* Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the State: 1,228,000.

† The classification given in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

TABLE 2.—*Employment and wages of casual agricultural workers*

Operations	Percentage of casual workers employed*		Percentage of man-days worked		Average number of days worked during the year		Percentage of wages earned to total wages		Average daily wage (in annas)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. *Agricultural operations*										
(*i*) Preparatory ..	65·3	20·5	10·3	2·3	27	23	8·9	1·6	9·1	7·7
(*ii*) Ploughing ..	56·0	1·2	10·9	0·2	40	44	11·5	0·2	11·3	8·1
(*iii*) Sowing ..	37·2	2·6	2·9	0·4	16	30	3·2	0·3	11·8	6·9
(*iv*) Transplanting ..	46·2	21·1	3·9	2·6	17	25	4·2	1·8	11·7	7·5
(*v*) Weeding	56·0	27·1	8·5	4·3	31	33	9·4	3·1	11·8	7·7
(*vi*) Irrigating ..	27·2	5·0	1·3	0·4	10	18	1·4	0·3	11·0	6·2
(*vii*) Harvesting ..	56·7	23·0	10·5	4·9	39	44	13·4	3·9	13·6	8·5
(*viii*) Threshing ..	46·2	7·0	4·3	0·8	19	24	4·8	0·6	12·0	7·4
(*ix*) Others	13·1	6·6	1·2	0·9	20	28	1·1	0·7	9·4	8·5
All agricultural operations	65·3	30·9	53·8	16·8	171	113	57·9	12·5	11·5	7·9
II. Non-agricultural labour	44·0	18·6	20·7	5·6	97	62	23·4	3·8	12·2	7·4
III. All Labour ..	65·3	30·9	74·5	22·4	237	150	81·3	16·3	11·7	7·7

*NOTES :—

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to the *total* number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

(2) Children formed 3·8 per cent. of casual workers and accounted for 3·1 per cent. of total man-days and 2·4 per cent. of total wages.

(3) Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the State :—

Men	Women	Children	Total
1,197,000	567,000	70,000	1,834,000

TABLE 3.—*Unemployment* of adult male agricultural labourers*

Month	All labourers				Attached Labourers				Casual labourers			
	Percentage employed on wages†	Average number of days unemployed			Percentage employed on wages†	Average number of days unemployed			Percentage employed on wages†	Average number of days unemployed		
		Total	For want of work	For other reasons		Total	For want of work	For other reasons		Total	For want of work	For other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
March 1950	91·2	4·5	3·4	1·1	93·3	0·9	0·7	0·2	90·6	5·3	4·0	1·3
April 1950	90·5	4·9	3·4	1·5	94·0	0·9	0·8	0·1	89·7	5·8	4·0	1·8
May 1950	88·6	4·3	2·8	1·5	94·8	0·7	0·6	0·1	87·1	5·2	3·4	1·8
June 1950	90·1	3·5	1·6	1·7	94·6	0·5	0·2	0·3	89·0	4·2	2·0	2·2
July 1950	91·1	2·8	1·5	1·3	95·3	0·4	0·1	0·3	90·1	3·4	1·9	1·5
August 1950	91·8	3·3	2·3	1·0	96·1	0·2	..	0·2	90·8	4·1	2·9	1·2
September 1950	90·2	3·8	2·7	1·1	94·8	0·6	0·2	0·4	89·1	4·6	3·3	1·3
October 1950	87·6	4·3	3·0	1·3	94·0	0·8	0·4	0·4	86·2	5·2	3·6	1·6
November 1950	90·8	4·5	2·8	1·7	94·0	0·6	0·4	0·2	90·0	5·4	3·4	2·0
December 1950	86·7	2·8	1·6	1·2	94·6	0·4	0·2	0·2	84·8	3·3	2·0	1·3
January 1951	83·2	2·1	0·9	1·2	94·0	0·4	0·1	0·3	80·7	2·6	1·1	1·5
February 1951	81·3	2·6	1·5	1·1	93·3	0·4	0·1	0·3	78·5	3·2	1·9	1·3
Monthly average	88·6	3·6	2·3	1·3	94·3	0·6	0·3	0·3	87·2	4·4	2·8	1·6

*Unemployment herein relates to those earners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day.

†Estimated number of adult male agricultural labourers in the State :—

(*i*) Attached	277,000
(*ii*) Casual	1,197,000
Total ..	1,474,000

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only*

Mode of payment	Percentage of man-days	Wage slabs (in annas)								Mean daily wage (Weighted by man-days)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				MEN						As.	As.
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	3·0	0·2	1·0	1·4	0·3	0·1	..	..	..	14·8	3·4
(*ii*) Without perquisites	29·7	7·6	7·6	12·0	1·9	0·6	..	..	..	13·4	4·0
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	3·6	0·4	1·2	1·9	0·1	..	..	..	..	13·9	2·9
(*ii*) Without perquisites	22·0	15·3	4·4	2·2	..	0·1	..	..	..	9·7	2·8
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	1·8	0·4	1·1	0·3	..	..	..	..	..	11·8	2·5
(*ii*) Without perquisites	13·9	6·5	5·6	0·5	1·3	..	..	..	..	11·0	3·6
IV. All Modes	74·0	30·4	20·9	18·3	3·6	0·8	..	..	..	11·5	3·9

Children accounted for 2·9 per cent. of total man-days.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only*—contd.

Mode of payment	Percentage of man-days	Wage slabs (in anna)								Mean daily Wage (Weighted by man-days)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					WOMEN					As.	As.
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	8·0	5·9	1·1	0·8	0·2	..	..	..	..	9·6	3·1
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	0·4	0·1	0·2	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	12·0	2·8
(*ii*) Without perquisites	10·5	8·7	1·6	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	8·8	1·8
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	0·1	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9·9	2·0
(*ii*) Without perquisites	4·1	3·7	0·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8·4	1·2
IV. All Modes	23·1	18·5	3·3	1·1	0·2	..	..	..	..	7·9	2·7

Children accounted for 2·9 per cent. of total man-days.

TABLE 5.—*Average daily wage of casual workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations*

Mode of wage payment	Percentage of man-days worked		Average daily wage per day in annas per worker					
			Cash or cash equivalent		Value of perquisites		Total	
1	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9
I. TIME WAGES								
Cash—								
With perquisites	2·9	..	12·8	..	1·3	..	14·1	..
Without perquisites	28·3	7·2	12·8	8·6	..	..	12·8	8·6
Kind—								
With perquisites	3·5	0·4	9·7	8·9	4·2	2·7	13·9	11·6
Without perquisites	21·9	10·5	9·6	7·1	..	..	9·6	7·1
Cash and kind—								
With perquisites	1·8	0·1	10·7	7·8	1·3	1·3	12·0	9·1
Without perquisites	13·5	4·0	11·2	7·3	..	..	11·2	7·3
II. PIECE WAGES								
Cash—								
With perquisites	0·1	..	15·1	..	1·9	..	17·0	..
Without perquisites	1·4	0·8	17·1	12·6	..	..	17·1	12·6
Kind—								
With perquisites	0·1	..	14·6	..	2·3	..	16·9	..
Without perquisites	0·1	..	11·5	..	..	..	11·5	..
Cash and kind—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	0·4	0·1	10·4	11·5	..	..	10·4	11·5
III. All Modes	74·0	23·1	11·2	7·8	0·3	0·1	11·5	7·9

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of man-days put in by men and women casual workers to total number of man-days put in by all casual workers including children.

(2) Children accounted for 2·9 per cent. of total man-days.

TABLE 6.—*Average annual net income of agricultural workers' families by sources*

Category of families	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					
	Cultivation of land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Casual	97	184	75	18	11	385
(*i*) With land	(25·2)	(47·8)	(19·5)	(4·7)	(2·8)	(100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	184 (66·7)	68 (24·6)	17 (6·2)	7 (2·5)	276 (100·0)
All ..	64 (18·5)	184 (52·7)	73 (21·0)	17 (5·0)	9 (2·8)	347 (100·0)
II. *Attached*	63	230	24	10	1	328
(*i*) With land	(19·2)	(70·1)	(7·3)	(3·1)	(0·3)	(100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	227 (81·9)	33 (11·9)	11 (4·0)	6 (2·2)	277 (100·0)
All ..	27 (9·0)	229 (76·6)	29 (9·7)	11 (3·7)	3 (1·0)	299 (100·0)
III. All families	59 (17·4)	190 (55·9)	66 (19·4)	16 (4·7)	9 (2·6)	340 (100·0)

N. B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total income

*Important subsidiary occupations from which this income was derived, were selling of milk & ghee, cutting wood & basket making etc.

TABLE 7.—*Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups*

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average earning strength*	Average annual income	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies)						Average annual expenditure on ceremonies
					Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual Workers' families*											
(*i*) With land ..	56·2	4·6	1·9	385	309 (85·4)	23 (6·3)	4 (1·1)	5 (1·4)	21 (5·8)	362 (100·0)	6
(*ii*) Without land	29·6	3·9	1·8	276	239 (82·7)	20 (6·9)	6 (2·1)	4 (1·4)	20 (6·9)	289 (100·0)	2
All ..	85·8	4·4	1·8	347	285 (84·6)	22 (6·5)	6 (1·8)	4 (1·2)	20 (5·9)	337 (100·0)	5
II. *Attached workers' families*											
(*i*) With Land ..	6·1	4·1	2·3	328	281 (88·1)	17 (5·3)	2 (0·6)	5 (1·6)	14 (4·4)	319 (100·0)	3
(*ii*) Without land	8·1	4·0	2·0	277	236 (84·3)	17 (6·1)	6 (2·1)	4 (1·4)	17 (6·1)	280 (100·0)	5
All ..	14·2	4·0	2·1	299	255 (86·1)	17 (5·7)	4 (1·4)	4 (1·4)	16 (5·4)	296 (100·0)	4
III. All families ..	100·0	4·3	1·9	340	281 (84·9)	21 (6·3)	5 (1·5)	4 (1·2)	20 (6·1)	331 (100·0)	4

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total expenditure.

TABLE 8.—*Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants*

Category of families	Average size of family	Average annual expenditure (in rupees) on												
		Food												Intoxicants
		Cereals	Pulses	Gur and Sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk & milk products	Meat, fish & eggs	Others	Total	Tobacco	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*														
(*i*) With land	4·6	257·5	7·5	3·5	6·1	8·0	5·0	3·3	0·8	3·2	13·9	308·8	6·8	2·2
(*ii*) Without land ..	3·9	194·4	9·3	4·2	4·4	4·8	3·5	2·9	0·4	2·6	12·3	238·8	6·5	4·2
All ..	4·4	235·7	8·1	3·8	5·5	6·9	4·5	3·1	0·7	3·0	13·4	284·7	6·7	2·9
II. *Attached workers' families*														
(*i*) With land	4·1	192·7	6·0	1·9	5·4	7·9	4·7	2·9	0·2	1·7	57·6	281·0	6·4	1·9
(*ii*) Without land ..	4·0	167·2	6·5	3·1	4·1	4·3	2·9	2·7	0·2	1·5	43·4	235·9	7·1	3·5
All ..	4·0	178·1	6·3	2·6	4·7	5·8	3·7	2·8	0·2	1·5	49·5	255·2	6·8	2·8
III. All families	4·3	227·5	7·9	3·6	5·4	6·8	4·3	3·1	0·6	2·8	18·5	280·5	6·7	2·9

* This group consisted of meals, which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of agricultural workers families according to economic levels of living*

Category of families	Average size in consumption units	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit* varying from (Rs.)								
				0—50	51—100	101—150	151—200	201—250	251—300	301—350	351 & above	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. *Casual workers' families*—												
(*i*) With land	3·7	108·1	47·1	3·8	22·7	22·8	5·2	0·8	0·6	..	0·3	56·2
(*ii*) Without land ..	3·2	109·3	67·3	2·8	13·7	9·9	0·9	1·3	0·4	..	0·6	29·6
All ..	3·5	108·5	55·0	6·6	36·4	32·7	6·1	2·1	1·0	..	0·9	85·8
II. *Attached workers' families*—												
(*i*) With land	3·2	118·6	68·7	..	2·8	2·3	0·5	0·3	..	..	0·2	6·1
(*ii*) Without land ..	3·3	109·2	97·1	0·7	3·2	3·6	0·6	..	..	..	..	8·1
All ..	3·2	113·2	86·2	0·7	6·0	5·9	1·1	0·3	..	..	0·2	14·2
III. All families	3·5	109·2	60·4	7·3	42·4	38·6	7·2	2·4	1·0	..	1·1	100·0

*Consumption units based on Lusk's Coefficient.

TABLE 10.—*Average annual expenditure per family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups*

Economic levels of living.	Percentage of families	Average size of family		Annual expenditure on						Percentage expenditur on					
		Persons	Consumption unit	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and Misc.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50 ..	7·3	6·3	5·0	167	16	6	2	17	208	80·3	7·7	2·9	0·9	8·2	100·0
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 ..	42·4	5·1	4·1	261	20	5	3	19	308	84·7	6·5	1·6	1·0	6·2	100·0
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 ..	38·6	3·7	3·0	311	22	4	5	20	362	85·9	6·1	1·1	1·4	5·5	100·0
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 ..	7·2	2·9	2·4	313	27	5	7	20	375	83·5	7·2	1·3	1·9	6·1	100·0
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250 ..	2·4	2·3	1·7	308	26	4	5	20	363	84·8	7·2	1·1	1·4	5·5	100·0
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300 ..	1·0	1·5	1·4	285	20	6	25	35	371	76·8	5·4	1·6	6·7	9·5	100·0
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Rs. 351 and above ..	1·1	1·7	1·3	437	31	5	..	28	501	87·2	6·2	1·0	..	5·6	100·0
All families ..	100·0	4·3	3·5	281	21	5	4	20	331	84·9	6·3	1·5	1·2	6·1	100·0

N.B.—Any group say Rs. 101—Rs. 150 includes those families which the consumption expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit lies in the range Rs. 101—Rs. 150, rounded to the nearest rupee.

TABLE 11.—*Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per adult consumption unit and per capita according to economics levels of living*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Quantity consumed per day			
		Per consumption unit		Per capita	
		Cereals (ozs)	Pulses (ozs)	Cereals (ozs)	Pulses (ozs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto to Rs. 100	49·7	16·3	0·5	13·1	0·4
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	38·6	25·9	0·7	21·0	0·4
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200..	7·2	32·4	1·0	26·7	0·9
Rs. 201 and above	4·5	53·1	2·4	41·9	1·9
All families	100·0	20·7	0·6	16·7	0·5

N: B.—The above figures do not include perquisites.

TABLE 12.—*Extent, purpose and source of debt, by category of agricultural labour families*

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average number of earners	Percentage of indebted families to total in col. 2	Average size of indebted families	Average number of earners per indebted family	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family	Distribution of debt per indebted family								
									Purpose				Source				
									Production	Consumption	Social purpose	Others	Employers	Shopkeepers	Money lenders	Co-operative Societies	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families.*																	
(*i*) With land ..	56·2	4·6	1·9	18·8	5·1	1·8	10	51	..	48	3	..	..	6	35	6	4
(*ii*) Without land	29·6	3·9	1·8	9·3	3·8	1·4	1	13	..	12	1	..	1	2	5	..	5
All ..	85·8	4·4	1·8	15·5	4·8	1·7	7	43	..	40	3	..	..	5	29	5	4
II. *Attached workers' families.*																	
(*i*) With land ..	6·1	4·1	2·3	28·0	4·8	2·4	41	146	..	133	13	..	2	..	126	..	18
(*ii*) Without land	8·1	4·0	2·0	23·4	2·8	1·5	3	13		12	1	..	3	2	5	1	2
All ..	14·2	4·0	2·1	25·3	3·7	1·9	19	76	..	69	7	..	2	1	62	1	10
All families ..	100·0	4·3	1·9	16·9	4·6	1·8	9	50	..	47	3	..	1	4	36	4	5

WEST BENGAL

Introduction

1·1. West Bengal is the smallest Part A State with an area of 30,775 square miles. Its population according to the 1951 Census was 24,810,308 of which 75 per cent was rural and 25 per cent urban. The density of population per square mile which was 806 in 1951 showed an un-precedented increase over the decade 1941-51. The increase is partly due to the exodus of population from East to West Bengal during and after the Partition in 1947. The density of population is particularly high in the middle eastern part and in the districts of Howrah and Hooghly which are industrially developed areas.

1·2. The average annual rainfall for the State is 73·9 inches. Land utilisation figures show that 58 per cent of the total area was net sown. Irrigated area formed about 18 per cent of the net area sown. The principal crops of the State are paddy, jute, *masur*, gram, etc.

1·3. West Bengal shows wide variations in respect of natural conditions, land utilisation and industrial development in different parts of the State. The State was divided into eight zones for the purpose of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry. Zone I comprised the district of Darjeeling excluding Siliguri sub-division. The district of Jalpaiguri (excluding the forest area) and the Siliguri sub-division were included in zone II. Zone VIII included the entire Cooch-Behar. The central portion of the State comprising the districts of West Dinajpur and Maldah (on the east of the Godagari-Kathihar railway line) formed the third zone which was mainly a single-cropped one. Zone IV was the most thickly populated area and was well-developed both in agriculture and industry. This zone covered the districts of Malda (on the west of the Godagari-Kathihar railway line), Nalhati and Muraroi police stations of the district of Birbhum, Burdwan district (excluding Asansol sub-division), the districts of Hooghly and Howrah, Midnapur (excluding Jhargram and Sadar sub-division and the northern portion of Contai and Tamluk, 24-Parganas (excluding the southern portion near the sea coast) and the district of Murshidabad (excluding the Sadar sub-division). The Southern portions of the districts of 24-Parganas. and Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions along the sea-coast, which have saline soil, were included in Zone V. In Zone VI the districts of Bankura, the remaining parts of the districts of Birbhum, Midnapur and Burdwan were included. This region was well irrigated although the soil was not as fertile as in zone VII, which included the Sadar sub-division of Murshidabad and parts of the district of Nadia.

2. *General Family Survey*—

2·1. According to the General Family Survey, agricultural and non-agricultural families constituted respectively 69 and 31 per cent of the families in the sample villages. Of the agricultural families, about 51 per cent were those of agricultural workers. Families of tenant cultivators or occupancy tenants predominated all over the State except in zone I where families of land owners formed the bulk. About 34 per cent of the rural families in the State were those of agricultural workers. Whereas in Zones III, IV, V and VII, the corresponding proportion was of about the same order as for the State as a

whole, it was much lower in zones II and VIII, being about 15 per cent in each, and much higher in Zone I, being 46 per cent ; the proportion was 39 per cent in Zone VI.

1·5. Families with land accounted for 44 per cent of the total agricultural workers' families, the average size of holding in their case being 1·8 acres. About 7 per cent of the total area of holdings in the sample villages was held by these families ; the balance being occupied by tenants, and land owners and also non-agriculturists.

1·6. The scope for wage paid employment in agriculture depended, amongst other things, upon the size of holdings. The average size of holding in the sample villages was 4·7 acres. About 67 per cent of the holdings were below 5 acres covering 32 per cent of the total area of the holdings. Holdings above 10 acres accounted for nearly 10 per cent of total holdings and the area covered by these was 34 per cent of the total area. It was mainly on such larger holdings that the agricultural worker got wage-paid employment.

2. *Coverage and size of sample—*

2·1. The Intensive Family Survey covered 59 villages selected on the basis of stratified random sampling. The distribution of villages and the number of agricultural labour families surveyed in each zone were as follows :—

STATEMENT I

No. of Agricultural Labour Families Surveyed

Zone	Number of villages	Number of agricultural labour families
I	3	74
II	3	45
III	4	48
IV	20	273
V	5	46
VI	17	233
VII	3	42
VIII	4	30
State* ..	59	791

2·2. The enquiry was spread over one complete year from March 1950 to February 1951. In all, 9492 monthly schedules in Form III-A were tabulated. Monthly schedules were consolidated into 791 annual returns in Form III-B.

3. *Size of agricultural workers' families—*

3·1. The average size of agricultural workers' family was 3·9 and the earning strength 1·4. The Zonal details are given below.

* Plantations were excluded from the scope of this survey.

STATEMENT II

Earning strength and its composition

Zone	Number of persons per family	Number of earners	Number of wage earners	Composition of wage earners		
				Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	5·0	1·9	1·6	1·0	0·5	0·1
II	3·2	1·3	1·2	1·1	0·1	..
III	3·8	1·8	1·6	1·2	0·3	0·1
IV	3·8	1·2	1·1	1·0	0·04	..
V	4·2	1·3	1·2	1·2	..	..
VI	4·3	1·8	1·7	1·3	0·3	0·1
VII	3·2	1·1	1·0	1·0	..	..
VIII	3·7	1·2	1·1	1·1	..	..
State ..	3·9	1·4	1·2	1·1	0·2	..

4. *Employment and Unemployment—*

A. Employment—

4·1. Of the total wage earners in agricultural labour families, 86·5 per cent were men, 11·2 per cent women and 2·3 per cent children. About 80 per cent of the mandays worked on wages were put in by men alone.

4·2. *Men.*—The extent of employment available to wage earners in different categories of agricultural labour families is given in Table 1. Taking all agricultural labour families, an adult male wage earner was employed, on an average, for 200 days in agricultural labour and 46 days in non-agricultural labour. An adult male earner in casual worker's family was employed for 189 days in agricultural and 49 days in non-agricultural labour thus making a total of 238 days. The employment of an adult male earner in the attached workers' family was as high as 318, 301 days being put in agricultural labour and 17 days in non-agricultural labour.

4·3. There is no continuity or certainty about employment available to agricultural workers. There are spurts of activity during the crop season depending on the agricultural operation. West Bengal is mainly a land of rice and jute. Of the two varieties of rice, *viz.*, *Aus* and *Aman*, the production of the latter is overwhelmingly high. Thus the crop season for *Aman* rice mainly determined the seasonal intensity of employment in the State.

4·4. Preparatory operations for *Aman* rice start in May and June. Lands are ploughed and harrowed and seed-beds prepared. Later paddy is sown.

Transplanting operation starts from the middle of July when the paddy seedling have grown to a fair size and it continues up to the end of August. Harvesting starts from the middle of November and continues upto the middle of January. The prospect of employment of the labourers is bright during this period *Aus* paddy is sown in April and harvested during mid-July to mid-September. The cultivation of jute covers the same period *viz.*, April to September

4·5. The details of wage employment of casual labourers who formed 89·3 per cent of total wage earners are given in Table 2. The men were employed on wages for about 238 days in the year. The bulk of employment was provided by ploughing, transplanting, harvesting and non-agricultural labour as will be seen from the statement below.

STATEMENT III

Employment of casual labourers in important operations

Operation	Number of days worked	Percentage of mandays worked
Ploughing	42	15·9
Transplanting	35	13·0
Harvesting	51	21·0
Non-agricultural labour	50	20·9

4·6. The number of days worked per worker varied from zone to zone. The zonal details are given below:—

STATEMENT IV

Agricultural and non-agricultural employment in the zones.

Zone	Average number of days worked by an adult male casual worker on		
	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Total
I	208	60	268
II	211	28	239
III	199	41	240
IV	167	62	229
V	121	56	177
VI	209	31	240
VII	199	75	274
VIII	254	9	263

The above statement shows that the employment of a labourer decreased from North to South (zone I to zone V) and that the employment was more in the East (zone VII) than in the West (zone VI).

4·7. An analysis of the North to South variation of employment shows that in the northern most zone (*viz.*, Zone I), agriculture was well developed*. The employment of attached workers was not in vogue. Employment opportunities of casual workers were, therefore, high. Agriculture was also generally well developed in zones II, III and IV. The proportion of agricultural labour families was, however, as low as 15·9 per cent in the malaria infected zone II and as a consequence, the share of employment per worker was high in this zone. The proportion of agricultural labour families, however, increased to 35 per cent in zones III and IV resulting in reduced employment of the labourer. In zone V, hired employment in agriculture was meagre (121 days). The worker, however, supplemented it by seeking non-agricultural employment. Agricultural labour families in this zone formed about 31 per cent of agricultural families. These families could not get adequate employment as large sized holdings were comparatively few. Again, all were tenant cultivators who worked on their small farms with the help of family labour and hence there was less scope for wage-paid employment. Employment in non-agricultural labour was quite high in the Darjeeling—Siliguri area (zone I) and in the central zone (zone IV). In the former region a labourer could secure substantial employment by working as a *mazdoor*.

4·8. The higher employment opportunties in non-agricultural work in the east (zone VII) was largely as a result of the settlement activity of the displaced persons on the border districts.

4·9. The high employment in agriculture, viz., 254 days per worker, in Cooch-Behar, a border region, might have been due, among other things, to the dearth of labour caused by the migration of Muslim agricultural labourers and the existence of a very small number of attached labour families.

B. *Unemployment*—

4·10. It is difficult to collect reliable unemployment data especially in a rural community. Some information regarding unemployment of adult male labourers were, however, collected and these are presented in Table 3.

4·11. An adult male could not secure employment for wages for 85 days in a year. If this figure is read along with the data on employment (Table 1) it might be inferred that for about 34 days the labourer kept himself busy, if not fully, in the cultivation of his own land or in some other occupations.

4·12. The unemployment of a casual labourer was very high as compared to that of an attached worker, the respective period of unemployment being 94 and 17.

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*89·6 per cent of the cultivable land was brought under the plough, 44·3 per cent of it we irrigated and 58·5 per cent sown more than once. The region also received a heavy rainfall.

4·13. About 55 per cent of the unemployment was* due to want of work. Unemployment due to want of work was low during July and November to January and high during September and October. July is the busy month when the transplantation of *aman* rice and the harvesting of *aus* rice are undertaken. November to January is the period when the harvesting of *aman* is in full swing. Though some harvesting is done in September, no important agricultural operation is carried out in October. Unemployment was, therefore, high during this period.

4·14. Unemployment generally decreased from south to north. This is understandable as employment decreased from north to south. Similarly unemployment was more in the west than in the east. The zonal details are given below.

STATEMENT V.

Unemployment of adult males in the zones.

Zones	Number of days during which an adult male casual worker was unemployed
I	54
II	88
III	88
IV	110
V	148
VI	84
VII	55
VIII	88

Note.—These figures relate only to those workers who were employed on wages.

4·15. It is striking that Cooch Behar (zone VIII) which afforded fairly high employment to labourers should record a high unemployment figure as well. None of the sample agricultural labour families in this zone had any land which could offer some self-employment.

*The unemployment figure given in Table 3 as also in para. 4·11 is the average for only 97·7 per cent of workers who actually reported wage-employment during the different months of the year. Assuming that the remaining 2·3 pr cent workers were either wholly unemployed throughout the year or fully self employed in occupations other than wage-earning, the average number of day for which a worker was unemployed for wages worked out to 87 days.

5. Wages—

5.1. *Wages.*—The principal source of income of the agricultural workers is wages from agricultural and non-agricultural labour. Wage income from agricultural labour amounted to about 65 per cent. of the total income from all sources. Income from non-agricultural labour amounted to 16.4 per cent.

5.2. Modes of wage-payment in agricultural and wage rates are discussed below separately for casual and attached workers.

CASUAL WORKERS (TABLES 4 AND 5)

5·3. *Modes of wage-payment.*—Agricultural labourers were usually paid on time-rates; these accounted for 97 per cent. of mandays worked. Wages on piece basis were not much in vogue ; only about 3 per cent. of the mandays were paid in this way. In a few villages in zones II, III and VI payment on piece basis was made for transplanting, harvesting and threshing operations. Piece rates were paid more often in cash than in kind.

5·4. As far as time-rates were concerned, the payment was made either in cash, or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind. Among these three modes of payments, cash was the most prevalent, covering about 81 per cent of mandays worked. Kind payment covered 13 per cent. of man-days. All wage-payments usually included perquisites in the form of fried rice or *muri* and occasionally tea. The following statement gives the details about modes of wage-payment :—

STATEMENT VI

Percentage distribution of the total man-days worked by all casual workers according to modes of wage payment.

Mode of wage payment (Time and piece)	Percentage of total man-days*								
	Zones								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	State
A. *With perquisites—*									
(*i*) Cash	100·0	37·5	65·8	71·3	97·0	68·6	100·0	100·0	75·2
(*ii*) Kind	..	55·8	3·5	..	..	8·9	..	..	5·4
(*iii*) Cash and kind ..	..	5·0	4·9	7·3	..	4·0	..	..	4·0
B. *Without perquisites—*									
(*i*) Cash	..	1·3	16·0	16·1	3·0	1·0	..	..	6·6
(*ii*) Kind	..	0·4	9·2	1·2	..	17·2	..	..	7·6
(*iii*) Cash and kind	..	..	0·6	4·1	..	0·3	..	..	1·2
Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

*The total man-days include 9·6 per cent. days of women and 1 per cent. days of children.

5·5. The statement shows wide variations in the modes of wage-payments in different zones. Although the State average shows that cash payment with perquisites was the most common mode of payment, in zone II about 56 per cent of mandays were paid in kind with perquisites. In zone VI payments in kind covered 26 per cent. of man-days. A further examination showed that during these days the workers were employed against kind advances taken during the lean season of the year. In zones I, VII and VIII no mode other than cash with perquisites, was in existence. This may be partly due to the fact that in areas such as Darjeeling (zone I), Nadia (zone VII), and Cooch-Behar (zone VIII), cash crops like fruits, vegetables, tea and jute are of considerable importance. Further, the Bengal Famine of 1943 led to greater realisation on the part of the producer to conserve grains, by doing away as far as possible with payment in grains.

5·6. *Wage-rates.*—The cash equivalent of wages were obtained by evaluating the payments in kind, and the perquisites given at the ruling retail prices. The average wage rate was worked out by weighting the wage rates by the number of man-days worked.

The weighted average wage rate of the adult male worker on agricultural operations worked out to Rs. 1-11-0 and that of the woman worker amounted to Rs. 1-0-6. It will be noted, however, that the number of women workers in West Bengal was meagre and further they were employed only on a few operations. Thus the wage-rates of men and women are not comparable. In the eight zones of West Bengal, the average wage rates of adult male workers in agricultural labour were as follows :—

STATEMENT VII

Average wage rates of adult male workers

	ZONE (Rs. As. Ps.)							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Average wages for all agricultural operations.	1 8 4	2 4 11	1 13 9	1 14 3	1 13 1	1 4 5	1 9 9	2 10 3

In zones II and VIII where agricultural workers' families were about 15 per cent of the rural families, and the earning strength of the families 1·3 and 1·2 respectively, the wage rates were higher than in other zones. The higher wage earnings might be due partly to the opportunities of employment in tea plantations of Jalpaiguri district (zone II).

5·7. *Wage rates on agricultural operations.*—In West Bengal, wages were higher in operations, such as transplanting, harvesting and threshing and lower in weeding and preparatory operations. The rates were higher in these operations presumably because of the seasonal demand for labour. The statement below indicates the average wage rates for different agricultural operations.

STATEMENT

The average daily wages (in Rs.) of adult casual agricultural workers

Agricultural operations	Zone—I		Zone—II		Zone—III		Zone—IV	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
I. *Agricultural operations*—								
(*i*) Preparatory ..	1 6 5 (14·0)	1 0 0 (18·3)	3 0 0 (3·2)	..	1 13 0 (2·8)	..	1 9 7 (5·3)	..
(*ii*) Ploughing ..	1 14 5 (16·7)	..	2 13 0 (36·0)	..	1 11 2 (22·3)	..	2 0 0 (10·2)	..
(*iii*) Sowing ..	1 6 5 (4·6)	1 9 0 (1·3)	2 8 0 (4·5)	2 1 7 (3·5)	1 13 0 (1·8)	..	1 13 0 (0·6)	..
(*iv*) Transplanting ..	1 8 0 (6·4)	1 3 2 (12·4)	2 14 5 (13·2)	2 3 2 (14·9)	1 14 5 (13·8)	1 5 0 (33·9)	2 0 0 (12·8)	1 14 5 (10·7)
(*v*) Weeding ..	1 6 5 (11·5)	1 1 7 (21·2)	2 9 7 (3·3)	..	1 11 2 (7·5)	1 0 0 (9·3)	1 9 7 (8·3)	1 3 2 (10·7)
(*vi*) Irrigating ..	1 6 0 (*)	1 1 7 (·1)	..	2 5 0 (·7)	1 14 5 (1·9)	..	1 14 5 (2·4)	..
(*vii*) Harvesting ..	1 6 5 (21·5)	1 1 7 (32·1)	3 6 5 (19·8)	2 6 5 (11·1)	2 0 6 (12·8)	1 9 7 (26·2)	2 0 0 (18·5)	1 9 7 (4·3)
(*viii*) Threshing ..	1 6 5 (1·0)	1 5 0 (1·6)	2 13 0 (7·5)	..	2 1 7 (4·7)	1 8 0 (6·3)	1 14 5 (14·2)	2 1 7 (7·7)
(*ix*) Others ..	1 6 5 (1·8)	1 1 7 (4·0)	4 1 7 (·9)	..	1 9 7 (·9)	..	1 11 2 (·5)	1 3 2 (30·3)
All operations ..	1 8 4 (77·5)	1 1 2 (91·0)	2 14 11 (88·4)	2 3 8 (30·2)	1 13 9 (83·0)	1 6 1 (75·7)	1 14 3 (72·8)	1 7 2 (63·7)
II. Non-agricultural labour	0 (2·5)	1 9 7 (9·0)	2 0 0 (11·6)	1 5 0 (69·8)	1 9 7 (17·0)	0 9 7 (24·3)	1 11 2 (27·2)	0 14 5 (36·3)

Note.—The figures in brackets are percentages of total mandays worked.
*Negligibles

VIII

in the different zones.

Zone—V		Zone—VI		Zone—VII		Zone—VIII		State	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1 11 2 (1·4)	..	1 3 2 (10·8)	0 13 0 (11·8)	1 5 0 (4·6)	..	2 11 2 (21·7)	..	1 8 0 (6·9)	0 12 10 (9·4)
1 11 2 (9·3)	..	1 3 2 (18·0)	0 14 5 (·5)	1 9 7 (12·8)	..	2 11 2 (43·9)	..	1 11 7 (15·9)	0 14 5 (*)
1 11 2 (2·6)	..	1 3 2 (3·0)	0 14 5 (1·1)	1 5 0 (1·6)	..	2 5 2 (3·4)	..	1 8 0 (2·0)	1 0 9 (1·1)
2 0 0 (18·6)	..	1 5 0 (12·3)	1 0 0 (24·2)	1 13 0 (14·7)	..	2 5 0 (6·9)	..	1 12 4 (13·0)	1 1 7 (21·4)
1 8 0 (3·9)	..	1 5 0 (7·2)	0 13 0 (15·4)	1 8 0 (8·2)	..	..	..	1 8 6 (7·4)	0 14 5 (4·6)
1 14 5 (·4)	..	1 6 5 (1·5)	0 9 7 (·8)	..	..	..	..	1 11 2 (1·5)	0 11 2 (*)
1 14 5 (18·0)	..	1 5 0 (20·5)	0 14 5 (21·8)	1 9 7 (24·7)	..	2 9 7 (19·0)	..	1 12 10 (21·0)	1 1 7 (21·9)
1 11 2 (14·1)	..	1 6 5 (12·4)	0 14 5 (6·5)	1 13 0 (5·7)	..	2 3 2 (1·8)	..	1 11 2 (10·6)	1 3 4 (6·2)
1 9 7 (·2)	..	1 5 0 (1·1)	1 0 0 (·7)	1 14 5 (·1)	..	..	..	1 8 0 (0·8)	1 1 7 (4·1)
1 13 1 (68·4)	..	1 4 5 (87·2)	0 14 2 (82·8)	1 9 9 (72·5)	..	2 10 3 (96·7)	..	1 11 0 (79·1)	1 0 5 (79·2)
1 11 2 (31·6)	..	1 5 0 (12·8)	0 13 0 (17·2)	1 9 7 (27·5)	..	2 0 0 (3·3)	..	1 9 0 (20·9)	0 13 4 (20·8)

There were greater variations in wage earnings in zone II and zone IV but in zone VIII variations were not of as great a magnitude. In zone I, wage earnings varied from Rs. 1-6-5 in preparatory, sowing and weeding operations to Rs. 1-14-5 in ploughing. In zone IV, lowest wage was Rs. 1-9-7 in weeding and preparatory operations and it was Rs. 2 in ploughing, transplanting and harvesting operations. The statement also indicates that greater opportunities of employment were available in ploughing, transplanting, weeding and harvesting operations.

Wages also tend to vary according to mode of wage-payment. No significant conclusion can, however, be drawn as they do not relate to the same areas and the same operations.

5·8. *Frequency distribution of mandays worked in agriculture according to daily wages.*—In the earlier sections, it was observed that wage rates not only varied according to operations but also according to modes of wage payment. In some villages wages were higher than in others. All these factors taken together led to wide dispersion of wages in the State as a whole. The statement below indicates the position.

STATEMENT IX

Distribution of mandays according to levels of daily wages in agriculture

Levels of daily wages	Percentage of mandays of	
	Men workers	Women workers
Less than As. 10	0·2	9·4
As. 10 — 14	5·4	22·9
As. 14— 18	11·9	32·3
As. 18 — 22	12·1	17·7
As. 22 — 26	13·0	10·4
As. 26 —30	22·1	4·2
As. 30 — 34	15·0	1·0
As. 34 and above	20·3	2·1
Total percentage of days worked	100·0	100·0
Mean wage in annas	27·0	16·6
Standard deviation	8·5	6·4
Co. efficient of variation	31·5	38·6

The mean wage for men was 27 as. with a standard deviation of 8·5 as. and a co-efficient of variation of 31·5. The mandays put in by men were more or less evenly distributed over the various wage groups. The wage range containing the mean *viz.*, 26 as.—30 as. accounted for only about 22 per cent. of

the mandays put in by them. About 35 per cent. of the mandays were paid at a higher wage rate and 43 per cent. at a lower wage rate. Low wages, *i.e.*, wages lower than 2/3rd the mean wage, were paid for 17·5 per cent. of the mandays. The mean wage for women was 16·6 as. with a standard deviation of 6·4 as The co-efficient of variation was 38·6 which means that the dispersion of wages of women was higher than that of men. The wage range containing the mean *i.e.*, 14 as.—18 as. accounted for 32·3 per cent. of the mandays worked by women. The two adjacent wage groups (*viz.* 10—14 as. and 18—22 as.) accounted for 22·9 and 17·7 per cent. of the mandays. These three groups alone thus accounted for 72·9 per cent. of the mandays worked. The higher wage groups accounted for a further 17·7 per cent. Only 9·4 per cent. of the mandays was paid at low wage *i.e.*, below 10 as. The zonal dispersion of wages is indicated in Statement X.

For men, the percentage of mandays paid at low wage (*i.e.*, roughly below 2/3rd the mean wage) was relatively high in zones II to VI, the frequency of low wage payment being the highest in zone III, *viz.*, 20·7 per cent. of the mandays put in by men. Such low wage payment for women was noticed only in zones III, IV, and VI, the percentage of mandays paid at such rate being about 3, 26 and 14 respectively.

5·9. *Mean wage and standard deviation.*—Table 4 indicates further the frequency distribution of wage earnings according to modes of wage payment. The mean wage for all modes worked out to As. 27 for adult male workers and 16·6 for adult female workers with the standard deviations of As. 8·5 and 6·4 respectively.

5·10. *Wage rates in non-agricultural labour.*—In the section on employment, it was observed that opportunities for employment in non-agricultural labour were available on a considerable scale in zones I, III, IV, V and VII. The wage earning from non-agricultural labour averaged about Rs. 1 9 0 for men for the State. Compared to the wage earnings in agricultural operations, it was lower by about an anna and a half. Wage earnings in non-agricultural labour were lower than those in agricultural labour in zones II, III, IV, V and VII. In zone I only, wage earning in non-agricultural labour was higher than wage earning in agriculture by about annas 8. In zone VII, non-agricultural wage was almost the same as that in agriculture.

5·11. *Attached workers.*—No attached worker was found in any of the sample villages in zones I and II, or in the southern portions of the districts of 24 Parganas and of Contai and Tamluk sub-divisions. Attached workers were employed in the remaining zones.

There was no uniformity in the terms of contract of employment. Generally, attached workers were engaged either as farm or domestic servants known locally as *mahindars* and *kisans* respectively. The annual remuneration of the *Mahindars* was about Rs. 100/- either in cash or in paddy of equivalent value. Besides this, he was given two meals a day, evaluated at abou As. 10, and two *dhotis* and two pieces of cloth during the year.

Statement X

Frequency of mandays according to daily wages in agriculture.

Daily wages	Percentage of man days worked in agriculture*															
	Zone—I		Zone—II		Zone—III		Zone—IV		Zone—V		Zone—VI		Zone—VII		Zone—VIII	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Less than As. 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	2·8	..	..	..	..
As. 10—14 ..	..	..	..	..	1·0	0·3	1·8	..	0·4	..	11·8	5·5	..	..	..	..
As. 14—18 ..	..	18·8	..	..	2·2	1·7	3·2	0·8	1·0	..	25·4	4·6	2·0	..	..	..
As. 18—22 ..	1·3	3·0	2·2	..	15·1	0·7	2·9	1·1	8·8	..	10·4	3·0	35·0	..	0·1	..
As. 22—26 ..	48·4	4·9	..	..	6·8	4·5	9·7	0·3	14·3	..	13·1	0·7	5·2	..	0·2	..
As. 26—30 ..	2·8	..	2·7	..	23·1	2·8	21·7	0·2	28·8	..	13·0	0·3	46·8	..	0·1	..
As. 30—34 ..	15·7	..	6·3	0·5	20·3	..	25·9	0·4	22·9	..	5·7	0·1	0·5	..	8·1	..
As. 34 and above.	0·1	..	86·0	2·3	19·8	..	31·4	0·3	23·8	..	1·8	..	10·5	..	91·5	..
	68·3	26·7	97·2	2·8	88·3	10·0	96·6	3·1	100·0	..	81·8	17·0	100·0	..	100·0	..
Average wage ..	1 8 4	1 1 2	2 14 11	2 3 8	1 13 9	1 6 1	1 14 3	1 7 2	1 13 1	..	1 4 5	0 14 2	1 9 9	..	2 10 3	..

(*Mandays of children in zone III : 1·7 per cent.
in zone I : 5·0 per cent.
in zone IV : 0·3 per cent.
in zone VI : 1·2 per cent.

5·12. *Kisans* were not generally engaged on cash wages. The most common method was to allow the attached worker one-third share of the produce of the land he cultivated, the cost of cultivation being borne by the employer. This resembles the *adhi* system under which the produce of the land cultivated by the *adhiar* is generally shared equally between the landlord and the *adhiar*. Some employers allotted one *bigha* of land to the attached worker on the condition that he would work in the employer's field during the busy season on daily wages which were less by As. 8 than the wages paid to casual workers for the same operation. Workers who were allowed daily meals at the employer's house were usually given the option to receive 12 maunds of paddy a year in lieu of meals.

Children were employed as domestic servants known locally as *bagals*. They were paid about Rs. 50 a year and were given the same perquisites as adults.

6. *Woman and child labour*

A. *Woman labour*

6·1. In West Bengal, it is not customary for women to work in the fields. To some extent it may be due to the prevalence of *purdah* system among Muslim families who still form a part of the agricultural labour force in West Bengal. It may also be due to the fact that an important section of the agricultural labour in the State consists of migratory labour who are mostly men. Women thus constituted only 11·2 per cent. of the wage earners. Women could not also devote many days for wage-paid employment in agriculture as they were required to attend to domestic duties. Women, thus contributed 8·8 per cent. of the total man-days, the number of days worked per women worker being 152 days in agricultural labour and 36 days in non-agricultural labour. Husking of paddy was an important source of non-agricultural employment for the women. Some women were found to carry loads and to work as part-time housemaids.

6·2. There were only 5 instances of women working as attached workers. Ninety-six per cent. of the women were casual labourers. The number of days worked by a casual woman worker was 183 of which, 48 days were spent, each in transplanting and harvesting and 62 days in non-agricultural labour, mainly husking paddy.

6·3. No woman was employed in the coastal region (zone V) and in two out of three zones bordering Pakistan, *viz.*, zones VII and VIII. In zone III, another border zone, woman labour was employed but the number of days worked per worker was the lowest in this zone, *viz.*, 118 days. Employment per worker was the highest, *viz.*, 234 days in zone II. The general dearth of labour noticed in this malaria infected zone might have caused comparatively longer period of employment of women in this area. Wage-rates of women workers were found to be lower than those for adult male workers in all the zones of the State. In transplanting, weeding and harvesting operations also, the wage rates of women were lower than those of men workers.

6·4. The State average wage rate for women worked out to Rs. 1-0-6. In zones I, II, III and IV wages were higher than the average for the State. In zone VI, the wage-rate was Re. 0-14-2. Non-agricultural wage rate was lower in all the zones except in zone I which afforded employment to women as coolies, and work on road construction.

B. *Child labour*

6·5. Child labour constituted only 2·3 per cent. of the wage earners. A little more than half of these children were casual labourers and the rest attached. Attached child labourers were generally engaged for grazing cattle and for work during busy seasons. An attached child worker was employed for as many as 326 days in agricultural labour and 20 days in non-agricultural labour—thus making a total of 346 days. The total employment of a casual child worker was only 152 days. Though he was found to work in all agricultural operations, his employment as measured by mandays worked was substantial only in harvesting which offered employment for 62 days.

6·6. Child workers were mostly employed in zones I, III and VI.

6·7. Generally, wages of children were paid for in cash with perquisites. Their mean daily wage was Rs. 1-9-7 with a standard deviation of As. 7. When the wages were paid in kind, the mean wage worked out to Rs. 1-14-0.

7. *Income*

7·1. Table 6 gives the average annual income of different categories of families of agricultural workers from different sources. The weighted average annual income per family was Rs. 622. The income of the families of attached workers was more (Rs. 718) than that of the casual workers (Rs. 612). For families with some small plots of land to cultivate, the average income per family was more than that of the families without land. Income from agricultural labour formed the bulk of the total income of the agricultural workers ; Rs. 404 or about 65 per cent. of the total income was obtained from this source alone. The second important source of income was non-agricultural labour accounting for 16 per cent. of the total income.

7·2. Agricultural workers with land obtained a larger share of their total income from agricultural labour than from other sources. However, unlike workers without land they did not depend almost entirely on this source. The casual workers' families with land obtained as much as 45 per cent. of their income from sources other than agricultural labour, the corresponding figures for that of the attached workers being about 33 per cent. In the case of a family of casual workers without land about 70 per cent. of the income was obtained from agricultural labour, while the attached workers family without land got 80 per cent.

7·3. The statement below gives the average annual income of agricultural labour families from different sources.

Statement XI

Average annual income of casual agricultural labour families from different sources.

Zones	Average annual income of casual workers' families								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	State
Average size per family	5·0	3·2	3·8	3·8	4·2	4·3	3·2	3·7	3·9
Earning strength per family ..	1·9	1·3	1·8	1·2	1·3	1·8	1·1	1·2	1·4
Income from—									
Land	33 (3·6)	33 (3·8)	113 (13·7)	26 (4·6)	66 (12·0)	45 (7·6)	40 (7·5)	..	45 (7·5)
Agricultural labour	465 (50·4)	670 (79·5)	484 (58·7)	360 (63·3)	256 (46·1)	436 (73·3)	338 (62·8)	776 (92·8)	404 (63·7)
Non-agricultural labour	217 (23·5)	83 (9·9)	84 (10·2)	121 (21·4)	115 (20·6)	65 (11·0)	124 (23·0)	19 (2·2)	102 (17·3)
Occupations other than farming ..	206 (22·3)	56 (6·7)	126 (15·3)	59 (10·3)	90 (16·2)	30 (5·1)	34 (6·4)	37 (4·4)	61 (9·9)
Other Sources	1 (0·2)	1 (0·1)	17 (2·1)	2 (0·4)	28 (5·1)	18 (3·0)	2 (0·3)	4 (0·6)	10 (1·6)
Total income ..	922 (100·0)	843 (100·0)	824 (100·0)	568 (100·0)	555 (100·0)	594 (100·0)	538 (100·0)	836 (100·0)	622 (100·0)
Income per capita	184·5	263·5	216·9	149·6	132·2	138·2	168·3	226·0	159·5

Note :—Figures in brackets indicate percentages to the total income.

In zone I, the average annual income of the casual labour families was the highest, namely, Rs. 922—the incomes were also high in zones II, III and VIII. In zone I land was intensively cultivated providing greater opportunities for employment in agriculture. As the villages in the zone were near the hill stations, opportunities for non-agricultural labour were also available to agricultural workers. The agricultural workers in this zone also derived a substantial portion of their income from occupations other than farming. In zone II, the conditions were similar although the opportunities for non-agricultural employment were not as ample as in zone I. In zone III the reasons for a higher average income per family were probably the larger size of earning strength, larger proportion of families with land and the scope for village handicrafts which fetched on an average Rs. 126 per year. Income was relatively high in zone VIII also where opportunities of employment in agriculture were better because of the larger holdings in the zone. Agricultural labour families formed only 15 per cent. of the total families in the villages and the earning strength of the families was as low as 1·2. These factors led to greater opportunities and higher wage earnings in agricultural operations. The lowest income, namely, Rs. 538, was in zone VII. The factors responsible for this low income per family were mainly lower earning strength per family and meagre scope for employment. Average incomes in zones IV, V and VI ranged between Rs. 555 and Rs. 594. Like zone III, in zone V also, the proportion of agricultural labour families with land was significant, *i.e.*, 50 per cent., so that about Rs. 66 or 12 per cent. of the total income was obtained from land. Similarly, income from ' occupations other than farming ' and ' other sources ' accounted for 21 per cent.

7·4. The income per capita for casual workers' families in the State was Rs. 160. The highest per capita income was in zone II (Rs. 264) and the lowest in zone V (Rs. 132).

8. *Consumption expenditure*

8·1. The details of consumption expenditure of agricultural labour families are given in Table 7. The average annual income was Rs. 622 as against an annual average expenditure of Rs. 636 (excluding expenditure on ceremonies which was Rs. 4). Thus the average annual deficit per family was Rs. 18.

8·2. The average annual income and expenditure of the families of casual workers showed a deficit of Rs. 21. In the families of attached workers there was a net surplus of Rs. 12. It was observed that a family of casual workers with land had a greater deficit (Rs. 29) in the family budget than that without land (Rs. 15). The attached workers with land, however, had a surplus of Rs. 55 per family. The casual worker in the families with land like his attached counterpart had to support a larger family but he had the disadvantage of fewer opportunities for wage-paid employment in agriculture.

The average annual expenditure in different zones is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT XII

Average annual income and expenditure per family in the different zones.

Zone	Average		Annual		Expenditure on ceremonies	Ratio of 4 to 5+6
	Size of the family	Earning strength	Income per family	Expenditure per family		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
I	5·0	1·9	922	1009·7	23·6	0·89
II	3·2	1·3	843	876·9	0·2	0·96
III	3·8	1·8	824	855·4	3·7	0·96
IV	3·8	1·2	568	580·0	3·6	0·97
V	4·2	1·3	555	557·1	7·2	0·98
VI	4·3	1·8	594	594·3	4·5	0·99
VII	3·2	1·1	538	561·2	0·8	0·96
VIII	3·7	1·2	836	825·6	2·9	1·10
State ..	3·9	1·4	622	635·6	4·3	0·97

The high annual expenditure in zone I could be partly attributable to the average size of the family in this zone. The average size of the family in the zone was 5·0 as compared to the State average of 3·9. The average annual income and expenditure in zone VI almost balanced each other but for the expenditure on ceremonies. In all the zones except zone VIII the budgets leaned nearly on the expenditure side.

8·3. The annual expenditure per consumption unit* worked out to Rs. 200·4 with a standard deviation of Rs. 93. The average annual expenditure per consumption unit was slightly higher, *viz.*, Rs. 205 in case of attached workers, the corresponding figure for casual workers families being Rs. 200. The respective standard deviations of the annual expenditure per consumption unit, were Rs. 69 and Rs. 95. These figures show that the spread of expenditure differed widely as between the two categories of families. The standard deviation was comparatively small in the case of families of workers with land, either casual or attached. Table 9 gives fuller details.

*According to Lusk's co-efficients.

The average annual expenditure per adult consumption unit in the different zones is given below.

STATEMENT XIII

Expenditure per consumption unit in the different zones

Zone	Annual expenditure per consumption unit (Rs.)	Standard deviation (Rs.)
I	249·1	79·9
II	321·7	191·3
III	265·0	122·6
IV	191·7	67·4
V	164·7	57·6
VI	169·5	59·2
VII	221·6	82·5
VIII	259·2	111·7
State ..	200·4	93·0

The percentage expenditure on consumption groups was as follows :—

STATEMENT XIV

Percentage Expenditure on consumption groups.

Zones	Percentage expenditure on*				
	Food	Clothing & footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent & repairs	Services & miscellaneous
I	76·9	8·3	1·8	0·3	12·7
II	86·7	5·1	1·4	0·7	6·1
III	90·0	3·9	1·0	1·4	3·7
IV	84·9	5·0	1·3	1·0	7·8
V	83·8	4·2	1·8	1·4	8·8
VI	82·9	5·5	1·2	0·8	9·6
VII	90·3	2·6	1·1	0·7	5·3
VIII	91·3	2·3	0·8	..	5·6
State ..	85·4	4·7	1·3	0·9	7·7

*The break-up of each item is given in the Annexure on cost of living Index.

8·4. *Food.*—Taking the State as a whole the agricultural labour family spent on an average Rs. 543 on food or 85·4 per cent. of the total consumption expenditure Table 8 gives fuller details. The diet of the agricultural labourers consisted mostly of the cheapest variety of rice, fish and some vegetables. The workers generally took cold rice (*Bhija Bhat*) in the morning just before starting the day's work. They were habituated to take *chatni* as an item in their diet. The Muslims generally ate meat. The quantity and quality of the labourers' diet varied according to employment and earnings. In the busy season, the agricultural workers consumed coarse rice, *dal* and vegetables. In the slack season, they took *boiled rice*, salt and vegetables. Fish was taken generally ; it was not purchased but was caught from a river or a canal nearby.

The expenditure on cereals accounted for almost 63 per cent. of the expenditure on food. The consumption of wheat was negligible. Excluding rice which was the staple food of agricultural workers, other cereals included millet and maize. Roughly 24·5 ounces of cereals per day per consumption unit or 20·0 ounces per capita per day was consumed. This includes the cereal content of perquisites. Table 11 gives fuller details. The zonal intake of cereals excluding perquisities is given below :—

STATEMENT XV

Intake of cereals

Zones	Quantity of cereals consumed in ounces per day	
	Per consumption unit	Per capita
I	19·5	16·0
II	23·8	20·1
III	26·3	22·1
IV	18·0	14·2
V	20·9	16·9
VI	20·6	16·8
VII	17·7	13·8
VIII	20·6	17·8

The high intake of cereals in zone II may partly be attributed to the predominance of wages in kind. Also workers took their wages in advance during the lean months. The quantity of cereals consumed was comparatively high in zone III. The proportion of agricultural labour families with land was higher in this zone, and these families got loans in the form of foodgrains from employers. Almost 31 per cent. of the total expenditure on food in zone VI was accounted for by food perquisites. The corresponding figures for zones I, II and VIII, were 25, 23 and 20 per cent. respectively. The statement in the Annexure gives the break-up of the expenditure on food perquisites.

Less than 2 per cent of the total food expenditure was spent on pulses. On an average, the quantity of pulses consumed per capita per day worked out only to 0·4 ounces.

The expenditure on protective foods like milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs and vegetables was also negligible, the total expenditure on all these items being Rs. 22.

8·5. *Clothing and footwear.*—An agricultural labour family spent, on an average, Rs. 30 on this group or 4·8 per cent. of total expenditure. Important items of clothing of men were, shirt—*fatua** and a napkin—*gamcha.* Women usually wore *saree*, blouse and petticoat. The expenditure on different items of clothing and footwear was higher in zone I, because of the colder climate of this zone.

8·6. *Fuel and lighting.*—Kerosene oil and match boxes were the two main items under this head. In zone III an expenditure of Rs. 3 was incurred on fuel only. The average annual expenditure on this item worked out to Rs. 8·1 or 1·3 per cent of the total consumption expenditure.

8·7. *House rent and repairs.*—Only about 0·9 per cent. of the total consumption expenditure was incurred on house rent and repairs. Most of the agricultural labour families had their own houses and the expenditure incurred was mainly on repairs. The typical house of an agriculural labour family was a single room hut with thatched roof and bamboo walls. Some portion of this room was used as kitchen as well. The following statement taken from the General Family Survey Report gives the average number of persons, per room for all surveyed families :—

STATEMENT XVI

Number of persons per room

Zones	Average number of persons per room		
	All families	Agricultural family	Agricultural labour family
I	3·6	3·6	4·1
II	2·8	2·8	3·0
III	3·0	3·0	3·0
IV	3·8	3·8	3·5
V	4·1	4·2	3·5
VI	3·8	3·8	3·8
VII	3·8	4·0	3·5
VIII	2·9	2·9	2·7
All sample villages ..	3·6	3·6	3·6

**Fatua*—Half-slewed vest.

There was no marked variation in the number of persons per room among the three classes of families; but the rooms in the houses of agricultural labour families were comparatively small in size. About 99 per cent. of the houses of agricultural labour families were *kacha*.

8·8. *Services and miscellaneous.*—The expenditure on services included the payments made to *Brahmin*, washerman, doctors etc. Under miscellaneous, items expenditure on *bidi*, cigarette, tobacco, *pansupari*, liquor, education etc. is included. About 8 per cent. of the total expenditure was incurred on this group.

The expenditure on services and miscellaneous was the highest in zone I accounting for 13 per cent. of the total expenditure. Zone III recorded the lowest expenditure on this group, *viz.*, 4 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The average expenditure on tobacco and intoxicants worked out to Rs. 25 per family. *Bidi*, tobacco and liquor were consumed by almost all agricultural labourers. Out of Rs. 127 spent by an agricultural labour family on services and miscellaneous items in zone I, about Rs. 105 were spent on tobacco and intoxicants. Only 0·1 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on education of children in zone II. The expenditure on washing soap varied between Rs. 1-6-0 in zone IV and Rs. 10 in zone I.

9. *Economic levels of living*

9·1. The distribution of expenditure of agricultural labour families in different consumption groups according to levels of living is given in Table 10. About 69 per cent of the families belonged to the group " Rs. 101—Rs. 250 " per consumption unit. The largest single concentration (31 per cent.) was in the group Rs. 151—200.

9·2. The average size of the family in consumption unit decreased with an increase in the level of living. On the other hand, the consumption of cereals and pulses increased with the increase in the level of living. The position is illustrated by the following statement :—

STATEMENT XVII

Levels of living	Percentage of families surveyed	Average size in consumption unit	Quantity consumed per consumption unit in ounces per day	
			Cereals	Pulses
Rs. 0 — 50	..	..	..	..
Rs. 51 — 100	3·6	5·0	10·5	0·4
Rs. 101 — 150	16·7	4·1	14·1	0·4
Rs. 151 — 200	30·8	3·4	15·9	0·7
Rs. 201 — 250	21·6	3·0	16·2	0·7
Rs. 251 — 300	13·1	2·6	18·4	0·7
Rs. 301 — 350	8·3	2·2	20·6	1·1
Rs. 351 and above	5·9	2·2	32·5	0·7
All families ..	100·0	3·2	16·2	0·4

The increase in the quantity of cereals and pulses with rise in the level of living shows the existence of unsatiated demand even for primary necessities.

9·3. There was no family in the lowest expenditure group, viz., Rs. 0 to 50 About 6 per cent. of the families were in the highest group *i.e.*, Rs. 350 and above. The average size of the family in this group was 2·5 and the percentage expenditure on food was 88.

The percentage expenditure on food did not vary significantly as between the different levels of living. It ranged from 84·4 per cent. in the groups Rs. 50—100 to 86·2 in the next higher groups.

10. *Indebtedness*

10·1. About 32 per cent. of the families were indebted. The average debt per indebted family was only Rs. 34. The annual debt per indebted family as well as the percentage of these families to the total did not vary significantly as between casual and attached workers' families.

The following figures illustrate the position :—

STATEMENT XVIII

Annual debt per family

	Percentage of families indebted	Annual debt per family (in Rs.)
Casual families	31·3	34
Attached families	37·5	35
All families	31·9	34

Agricultural labour families with land incurred greater debt than landless families. Attached workers with land were indebted to a greater extent than casual workers with land.

10·2. Table 12 gives the extent, purpose and distribution of debt in the different strata of agricultural labour families. Of the total debt of Rs. 34, Rs. 32 or 94 per cent. was utilised for consumption purposes. In other words, the problem of adjusting the deficit budget was the main reason of indebtedness. Almost 6 per cent. was spent on social purposes. The important agencies providing loans were employers and friends and relatives, who contributed 52 and 37 per cent. respectively. The attached worker could easily borrow from his employer. In fact, almost the entire debt incurred by the average

attached workers' family was obtained from the employers. Co-operative societies did not function except in zone II, where 58 per cent of the total debt was taken from these societies. Money-lenders contributed about 41 per cent. of the total debt in zone I. Almost 73 per cent. of the total debt was taken from friends and relatives in zone VII. The following table shows the percentage distribution of loans by agencies :—

STATEMENT XIX

Percentage of loans by sources

Zone	Employers	Money-lenders	Co-operative societies	Friends and relatives	Shopkeepers
I	58·3	40·6	..	..	1·1
II	23·9	6·3	57·9*	..	11·9
III	64·4	..	..	35·6	..
IV	49·4	1·5	..	44·3	4·8
V	58·0	12·3	..	29·4	0·3
VI	56·8	23·7	..	15·5	3·9
VII	19·7	..	..	73·2	7·1
VIII	44·4	12·5	..	37·0	6·1
State ..	52·3	7·3	..	36·9	3·5

*Out of an average debt of Rs. 17·2, Rs. 10 were supplied by co-operative societies.

The average debt per indebted family was higher in zones III and V than the State average. This was so because the families *held* land on the basis of which they could borrow money.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. *Coverage and size of the sample*

1·1. The Intensive Family Survey related to 59 villages selected on the basis of stratified random sampling. It covered a period of one year, March 1950 to February 1951. About 9,492 monthly schedules in Form III-A were collected and 791 annual returns in Form III-B were compiled therefrom.

2. *Size of agricultural labour families.*

2·1. According to the Intensive Family Survey, the average size per family for the State was 3·9 persons and the average earning strength 1·4. The size of the family was fairly large in Zones I, V and VI. In Zones V, VII and VIII there were no women and child earners.

3. *Employment and unemployment.*

A. *Employment (Men).*—

3·1. Eighty nine per cent. of the total hired man-days were put in by men and the rest by women and children. In a year, a man wage earner could secure employment for 200 days in agricultural labour and 46 days in non-agricultural labour like road and house repairing, digging of earth, clearing jungles, carrying loads, etc.

3·2. Casual labourers accounted for 89·3 per cent. of the wage earners. Amongst them, men contributed 89·5 per cent. of the mandays—the main avenues of employment being ploughing, transplanting, harvesting and non-agricultural labour which accounted for 70·8 per cent. of the mandays put in by men.

3·3. A casual man worker was employed for 238 days in a year, the employment in important operations being, 42 days in ploughing, 35 days in transplanting, 51 days in harvesting and 50 days in non-agricultural labour.

3·4. The employment of the casual adult male labourer decreased from north to south, the number of days employed per worker being 268 days in the northern most zone (zone I) and 77 days in the coastal region (zone V). Again the employment of a labourer was more in the east (*viz.*, 274 days in zone VII) than in the west (*viz.*, 240 days in zone VI). Employment in non-agricultural labour was relatively high in zones I, IV, V and VII.

B. *Unemployment.*—

3·5. An adult male was unemployed on wages for 85 days in a year—the corresponding figures for a male worker in the casual and attached family being 94 and 17 days respectively.

3·6. About 55 per cent. of the unemployment was due to want of work. Unemployment was low during July and November to January and high during September and October.

4. *Wages.*

4·1. Income from agricultural labour amounted to 65 per cent. of total income of an average agricultural labour family. Non-agricultural labour contributed 16 per cent. of total income.

4·2. Wages were paid mostly on time rates (97 per cent) and the predominant mode of payment was cash with perquisites. In zone II, only as many as 56 per cent. of mandays were paid in kind with perquisites.

4·3. The average wage rate weighted by man-days worked of the adult male worker on agricultural operations was Rs. 1-11-0. The daily wage rate of the woman worker amounted to Rs. 1-0-6. Wages were higher in zones II and VIII mostly because of scarcity of labour in these two zones. There were greater variation in wage earnings on different operations in zones II and IV.

4·4. Wages in kind were usually lower than cash wages on the same operations.

4·5. In case of adult male workers, 17 per cent. of their wage days were paid at rates less than one-third the average rate. As regards non-agricultural wage rate, it was observed that in 5 out of eight zones non-agricultural wage was lower than that for agricultural operations.

4·6. Taking all modes of wage-payment into account, the mean wage worked out to As. 27·0 for the adult male worker and As. 16·6 for the adult female worker with the standard deviations of As. 8·5 and 6·4 respectively.

5. *Income*

5·1. The total income per family was Rs. 622, of which 65 per cent was derived from agricultural labour.

5·2. The composition of income per family is given below :—

STATEMENT I.

Income per family

Sources of income	Income	Percentage to total income
	Rs.	
Agricultural labour	404	6·0
Non-agricultural labour	102	16·4
Land	45	7·2
Occupations other than farming	61	9·8
Other sources	10	1·6
Total ..	622	100·0

6. *Consumption expenditure*

6 1. The expenditure per family was Rs. 636 on different items of consumption and Rs. 4 on ceremonies. The expenditure per consumption unit was

Rs. 200 with a standard deviation of Rs. 93.

6·2. The per capita expenditure for all families worked out to Rs. 163.

6·3. The pattern of consumption was as follows :—

STATEMENT II

Percentage expenditure on different consumption groups

Items	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV	Zone V	Zone VI	Zone VII	Zone VIII	State
Food	76·9	86·7	90·0	84·9	83·8	82·9	90·3	91·3	85·4
Clothing and footwear .	8·3	5·1	3·9	5·0	4·2	5·5	2·6	2·3	4·8
Fuel and lighting ..	1·8	1·4	1·0	1·3	1·8	1·2	1·1	0·8	1·3
House rent and repairs..	0·3	0·7	1·4	1·0	1·4	0·8	0·7	..	0·9
Services and miscellaneous	12·7	6·1	3·7	7·8	8·8	9·6	5·3	5·6	7·6

6·4. The major portion of the expenditure was incurred on food. The diet of the agricultural labourers consisted mostly of the cheapest variety of rice. On an average, about 24·5 ounces of cereals were consumed per day per consumption unit or 20·0 ounces per capita per day. This includes the cereal content of perquisites.

7. *Levels of living*

7·1. About 69 per cent. of the families were in the expenditure group Rs. 101—Rs. 250. Of this, 31 per cent. were in the group, Rs. 151—Rs. 200.

7·2. The average size of the family in consumption unit decreased with an increase in the level of living. The consumption of cereals and pulses increased with an increase in the level of living.

8. *Cost of living.*

The enquiry provided 'weights' for the construction of cost of living index numbers for the agricultural labourers.

9. *Indebtedness*

9·1. About 32 per cent. of the families were in debt. The average debt per indebted family was only Rs. 34. About 94 per cent. of the debt was utilised for consumption purposes.

9·2. Employers and friends and relatives together contributed 91 per cent. of the total debt.

ANNEXURE I

Zone I

Items	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
Food	776·5	76·9
Clothing and footwear	83·8	8·3
Fuel and lighting	18·5	1·8
House-rent and repairs	3·4	0·3
Services and miscellaneous	127·5	12·7
Total ..	1009·7	100·0

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity.
I. *Food*—				
(*a*) *Cereals*—				
Rice	170·7	16·9	1 Seer	0 10 0
Millet	200·0	19·8	,,	0 8 0
Maize	88·2	8·8	,,	0 8 6
Total ..	458·9	45·5		
(*b*) *Pulses*—				
Masur	21·0	2·1	,,	0 14 6
Arhar	7·4	0·7	,,	0 14 6
Total ..	28·4	2·8		
Gur and sugar	6·7	0·7	,,	*Gur* 1 1 0
Spices	9·6	1·0	,,	
Edible oil	37·8	3·7	,,	3 0 0
Vegetables	0·5	..	..	..
Salt	10·7	1·1	..	0 2 9
Milk and milk products ..	0·4	..	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs	18·3	1·8	1 Seer	Fish 1 4 0
Others (food perquisites*) ..	200·2	19·8	..	..
Tea	5·0	0·5	..	..
Total ..	289·2	28·6		
Total for food ..	776·5	76·9	..	..

* Break-up for food perquisites:—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	59·3	5·9
Millet	69·5	6·9
Maize	30·6	3·0
Masur	7·3	0·7
Arhar	2·6	0·3
Total ..	169·3	16·8

ZONE I—*contd.*

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	10·0	1·0	One	7 8 0
Pyjama	9·0	0·9	,,	2 0 0
Shirt	8·0	0·8	,,	4 0 0
Coat	10·0	1·0	,,	6 8 0 to 10 0 0
Turban	1·5	0·1	..	..
Saree	28·0	2·8	..	7 8 0
Blouse	5·0	0·5	One	2 8 0
Cloth (drill)	6·5	0·6	..	..
Footwear	5·8	0·6	..	..
Total ..	83·8	8·3		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Kerosene oil	11·0	1·1	Per bottle	0 5 0 to 0 6 0
Match box	7·5	0·7	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	18·5	1·8		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	3.4	0·3	..	..
V. *Services and miscellaneous*				
Barber	4·0	0·4		
Washing soap	10·0	1·0		
Bidi, Cig. & Tobacco	28·5	2·8	1 Seer	1 8 0 Tobacco
Pan supari	9·0	0·9		
Liquor	76·0	7·6		
Total ..	127·5	12·7		
GRAND TOTAL ..	1009·7	100·0		

ZONE II

Items	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
Food	760·5	86·7
Clothing and footwear	44·4	5·1
Fuel and lighting	12·4	1·4
House rent and repairs	6·2	0·7
Services and miscellaneous	53·4	6·1
Total ..	876·9	100·0

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food*—				
(*a*) *Cereals*—				
Rice	474·1	54·1	1 Seer	0 10 6
Wheat	7·1	0·8	,,	0 10 0
Total ..	481·2	54·9		
(*b*) *Pulses*—				
Kalai	7·0	0·8	,,	0 9 0
Masoor	2·2	0·3	,,	0 12 0
Khesari	9·0	1·0	,,	0 7 0
Total ..	18·2	2·1		
Gur and sugar	9·4	1·1	,,	*Gur* 1 3 6 Sugar 1 4 0
Spices	11·6	1·3	..	..
Edible oil	28·0	3·2	1 Seer	2 12 0
Vegetables	9·8	1·1	..	..
Salt	7·6	0·8	..	0 2 6 to 0 3 6
Milk and milk products ..	1·7	0·2	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs	16·4	1·9	1 Seer	Fish 1 8 0
*Others (food perquisites) ..	176·6	20·1	..	..
Total ..	261·1	29·7		
Total for food ..	760·5	86·7		

Break-up for food perquisites :—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights.
Rice	143·4	16·3
Wheat	2·1	0·2
Kalai	2·1	0·2
Masur	0·7	0·1
Khesari	2·7	0·3
Total ..	151·0	17·1

ZONE II—*contd.*

Items	Average Annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	6·0	0·7	One	5 8 0 to 6 0 0
Napkin	9·0	1·0	,,	
Gemji	6·0	0·7	..	1 8 0
Saree	16·4	1·9	One	5 0 0
Blouse	7·0	0·8	..	..
Total ..	44·4	5·1		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Kerosene oil	9·4	1·1	Per bottle	0 4 6
Match box	3·0	0·3	Per box	0 0 9 to 0 1 0
Total ..	12·4	1·4		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	6·2	0·7		
V. *Services and miscellaneous*—				
Barber	4·5	0·5	..	..
Washing soap (Soda) ..	3·0	0·4	..	..
Bidi, Cig. & Tobacco ..	12·5	1·4	1 Seer	2 0 0 (Tobacco)
Pan supari	11·0	1·3	..	..
Liquor	15·0	1·7	..	..
Others (intoxicants) ..	1·0	0·1	..	..
Education	1·0	0·1	..	..
Medicines	2·0	0·2	..	..
Others	3·4	0·4		
Total ..	53·4	6·1		
GRAND TOTAL ..	876·9	100·0		

ZONE III

Items	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
Food	769·8	90·0
Clothing and footwear	33·7	3·9
Fuel and lighting	8·5	1·0
House-rent and repairs	12·0	1·4
Services and miscellaneous	31·4	3·7
Total ..	855·4	100·0

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I *Food*—				
(*a*) *Cereals*—				
Rice	520·1	60·8	1 Seer	0 7 6
Wheat	0·1	..	..	..
Total ..	520·2	60·8		
(*b*) *Pulses*—				
Other pulses (*Masoor, Khesari*)	5·8	0·7	..	..
Total ..	5·8	0·7		
Gur and sugar	6·6	0·8	..	*Sugar* 0 14 0 *Gur* 1 1 0
Spices	9·5	1·1	..	..
Edible oil	36·3	4·3	..	..
Vegetables	18·9	2·2	..	..
Salt	4·6	0·5	..	0 2 6
Milk and milk products ..	1·8	0·2	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs	8·5	1·0	..	..
*Others (food perquisites) ..	157·6	18·4	..	..
Total ..	243·8	28·5		
Total for food ..	769·8	90·0		

*Break-up for food perquisites :—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	133·9	15·6
Other pulses (*Khesari* and *Masoor*)	5·8	0·2
Total ..	139·7	15·8

ZONE III—*contd.*

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	4·5	0·5	One	4 4 0
Shirt	9·0	1·1	..	..
Napkin	6·0	0·7	One	1 4 0
Saree	7·2	0·8	,,	5 8 0
Blouse	7·0	0·8	..	
Total ..	33·7	3·9		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Kerosene oil	5·5	0·6	Per bottle	0 4 0 to 0 5 0
Match box	3·0	0·4	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	8·5	1·0		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	12·0	1·4		
V. *Services and miscellaneous*—				
Barber	3·5	0·4	..	..
Washing soap	2·5	0·3	..	..
Tobacco	19·0	2·2	..	..
Pan supari	1·4	0·2	..	..
Medicines	5·0	0·6	..	..
Total ..	31·4	3·7		
GRAND TOTAL ..	855·4	100.0		

ZONE IV

Items	Average Annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
Food	492·5	84·9
Clothing and footwear	28·8	5·0
Fuel and lighting	7·5	1·3
House-rent and repairs	6·0	1·0
Services and miscellaneous	45·2	7·8
Total ..	580·0	100·0

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail price per unit of quantiry
1. *Food*—				
(*a*) *Cereals*—				
Rice	304·0	52·4	1 Seer	0 8 0
Wheat	0·1	..	..	..
Other cereals	4·6	0·8	..	..
Total ..	308·7	53·2		
(*b*) *Pulses*—				
Masoor	9·0	1·6	1 Seer	0 9 6
Kalai	6·5	1·1	,,	0 7 0
Total ..	15·5	2·7		
Gur and sugar	4·3	0·8	,,	*Gur* 0 12 3
Spices	19·8	3·4	..	..
Edible oil	19·7	3·4	1 Seer	3 0 0
Vegetables	10·5	1·8	..	..
Salt	3·9	0·7	1 Seer	0 2 0
Milk and milk products ..	1·3	0·2	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs	12·3	2·1	1 Seer	Meat2 0 0
*Others (food perquisites) ..	96·5	16·6	..	..
Total ..	168·3	29·0		
Total for food ..	492·5	84·9		

* Break-up for food perquisites :—

Items	Average Annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	74·1	12·7
Other cereals	1·1	0·2
Masoor	2·2	0·4
Kalai	1·6	0·3
Total ..	79·0	13·6

ZONE IV—*contd.*

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	9·0	1·6	One	4 8 0
Napkin	1·0	0·2	,,	1 8 0
Shirt	6·0	1·0	,,	4 0 0
Saree	10·0	1·7	,,	5 0 0
Blouse	2·8	0·5	,,	2 0 0
Total ..	28·8	5·0		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Kerosene oil	5·5	1·0	Per bottle	0 4 0
Match box	2·0	0·3	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	7·5	1·3		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	6·0	1·1		
V. *Services and miscellaneous*—				
Barber	1·5	0·3	..	..
Washing soap	1·3	0·2	..	..
Bidi, Cig. & Tobacco ..	17·0	2·9	Per seer	1 0 0 (Tobacco)
Pan supari	13·0	2·3	..	..
Medicine	3·0	0·5	..	..
Others	9·4	1·6	..	..
Total ..	45·2	7·8		
GRAND TOTAL ..	580·0	100·0		

ZONE V

Items	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
Food	466·8	83·8
Clothing and footwear	23·4	4·2
Fuel and lighting	10·3	1·8
House-rent and repairs	7·8	1·4
Services and miscellaneous	48·8	8·8
Total ..	557·1	100·0

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food*—				
Rice	314·8	56·5	1 Seer	0 6 6
Khesari	11·0	2·0	,,	0 8 0
Mung	3·4	0·6	,,	0 10 6
Gur and sugar	4·4	0·8	,,	*Gur* 0 11 9
Spices	20·1	3·6	..	..
Edible oil	18·5	3·3	1 Seer	3 0 0
Vegetables	10·6	1·9	..	..
Salt	3·9	0·7	1 Seer	0 2 0
Milk and milk products ..	1·2	0·2	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs ..	8·5	1·5	..	..
*Others (food perquisites) ..	68·4	12·3	..	..
Others (unspecified)	2·0	0·4	..	..
Total for food ..	466·8	83·8		

* Break-up for food perquisites:—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	52·3	9·4
Khesari	1·9	0·3
Mung	0·6	0·1
Total ..	54·8	9·8

ZONE V—*contd.*

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	5·0	0·9	One	3 8 0
Napkin	1·0	0·2	,,	1 6 0
Saree	16·4	2·9	,,	4 8 0
Shirt	1·0	0·2	..	..
Total ..	23·4	4·2		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Fuel	3·0	0·5	..	..
Kerosene oil	5·5	1·0	Per bottle	0 6 0
Match box	1·8	0·3	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	10·3	1·8		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	7·8	1·4		
V. *Services and miscellaneous*—				
Brahmin	1·0	0·2	..	..
Barber	1·5	0·3	..	..
Washing soap	2·5	0·5	..	..
Bidi, Cig. & Tobacco	25·0	4·5	1 Seer	1 0 0 (Tobacco)
Pan supari	7·0	1·2	..	..
Opium	4·0	0·7	..	..
Others	7·8	1·4	..	..
Total ..	48·8	8·8		
GRAND TOTAL ..	557·1	100·0		

ZONE VI

Items	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
Food	492·8	82·9
Clothing and footwear	32·4	5·5
Fuel and lighting	7·2	1·2
House-rent and repairs	4·9	0·8
Services and miscellaneous	57·0	9·6
Total ..	594·3	100·0

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food*—				
(*a*) *Cereals*—				
Rice	265·9	44·7	1 Seer	0 6 0
Other cereals	9·2	1·5	..	..
Total ..	275·1	46·2		
(*b*) *Pulses*—				
Biri	9·3	1·6	1 Seer	0 8 0
Total ..	9·3	1·6		
Gur and sugar	6·5	1·1	1 Seer	*Gur* 0 11 6 Sugar0 14 6
Spices	12·2	2·1	..	..
Edible oil	14 6	2·4	1 Seer	2 12 0
Vegetables	8·1	1·4	..	..
Salt	3·8	0·6	1 Seer	0 2 0
Milk and milk products ..	0·6	0·1	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs ..	11·8	2·0	1 Seer	Fish1 0 0
*Others (food perquisites) ..	150·8	25·4	..	..
Total ..	208·4	35·1		
Total for food ..	492·8	82·9		

* Break-up for food perquisites:—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	117·2	19.7
Other cereals	4·1	0·7
Biri	4·1	0·7
Total ..	125·4	21·1

ZONE VI—*contd.*

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	10·0	1·7	One	5 0 0
Shirt	4·0	0·7	,,	4 0 0
Gemji	2·0	0·4	..	..
Napkin	1·4	0·2	One	1 8 0
Saree	11·0	1·9	,,	6 0 0
Pant	2·0	0·3	..	..
Blouse	2·0	0·3	One	1 0 0
Total ..	32·4	5·5		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Kerosene oil	6·0	1·0	Per bottle	0 6 0
Match box	1·2	0·2	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	7·2	1·2		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	4·9	0·8	..	..
V. *Services and miscellaneous*—				
Washing soap	3·0	0·5	..	..
Bidi, Cig. & Tobacco	17·0	2·9	One	2 0 0 (Tobacco)
Pan supari	11·0	1·8	..	..
Liquor	21·0	3·5	..	..
Bhany	1·0	0·2	..	..
Others	4·0	0·7	..	..
Total ..	57·0	9·6		
GRAND TOTAL ..	594.3	100·0		

ZONE VII

Items	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
Food	506·5	90·3
Clothing and footwear	14·7	2·6
Fuel and lighting	6·1	1·1
House-rent and repairs	3·9	0·7
Services and miscellaneous	30·0	5·3
Total ..	561·2	100·0

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
1. *Food*—				
(*a*) *Cereals*—				
Rice	355·2	63·3	1 Seer	0 8 0
Wheat	0·4	0·1	..	..
Total ..	355·6	63·4		
(*b*) *Pulses*—				
Masur	14·9	2·7	1 Seer	0 10 0
Total ..	14·9	2·7		
Gur and sugar	1·5	0·3	,,	Sugar 0 14 6 *Gur* 0 13 0
Spices	18·6	3·3	..	..
Edible oil	17·5	3·1	1 Seer	2 12 0
Vegetables	6·5	1·2	..	..
Salt	4·1	0·7	1 Seer	0 2 0
Milk and milk products ..	0·4	0·1	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs	8·7	1·5	1 Seer	Meat 1 8 0
*Others (food perquisites) ..	78·7	14·0	..	..
Total ..	136·0	24·2		
Total for food ..	506·5	90·3		

*Break-up for food perquisites :—

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	65·3	11·6
Wheat	0·1	..
Masur	2·7	0·5
Total ..	68·1	12·1

ZONE VII—*contd.*

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear*—				
Dhoti	4·5	0·8	One	4 8 0
Napkin	1·5	0·2	,,	2 0 0
Saree	5·0	0·9	,,	5 0 0
Pant	2·0	0·4	..	..
Others	1·7	0·3	..	..
Total ..	14·7	2·6		
III. *Fuel and lighting*—				
Kerosene oil	4·0	0·7	Per bottle	0 6 0
Match box	2·1	0·4	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	6·1	1·1		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	3·9	0·7		
V. *Services and miscellaneous*—				
Barber	4·0	0·7		
Washing soap	3·0	0·5	Per cake	0 2 6
Bidi, Cig. & Tobacco	19·0	3·4	1 Seer	1 0 0 (Tobacco)
Pan supari	1·0	0·2		
Others	3·0	0·5		
Total ..	30·0	5·3		
GRAND TOTAL ..	561·2	100·0		

ZONE VIII

	Average annual expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
Food	752·8	91·3
Clothing and footwear	19·0	2·3
Fuel and lighting	6·9	0·8
House-rent and repairs	0·7	..
Services and miscellaneous	46·2	5·6
Total	825·6	100·0

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
Food—				
(*a*) *Cereals—*				
Rice	532·4	64·6	1 Seer	0 9 0
Other cereals	20·0	2·4	..	..
Total	552·4	67·0		
(*b*) *Pulses—*				
Masur	2·5	0·3	1 Seer	0 8 3
Kalai	3·0	0·4	,,	0 7 0
Khesari	3·7	0·4	,,	0 9 0
Total	9·2	1·1		
Gur and sugar	1·8	0·2	,,	Gur 1 7 6
Spices	6·3	0·8	..	..
Edible oil	9·6	1·2	1 Seer	3 0 0
Vegetables	2·1	0·3	..	..
Salt	8·2	1·0	1 Seer	0 5 0
Milk and milk products	0·5	..	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs	3·0	0·4	..	..
*Others (food perquisites)	159·7	19·3	..	..
Total	191·2	23·2		
Total for food	752·8	91·3		

* Break-up for food perquisites :—

	Average annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	143·4	17·3
Other cereals	5·4	0·7
Masur	0·7	0·1
Kalai	0·8	0·1
Khesari	1·0	0·1
Total	151·3	18·3

ZONE VIII—*contd.*

Items	Average annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear—*				
Dhoti	4·0	0·5	One	5 0 0
Napkin	6·0	0·7	,,	2 0 0
Saree	7·0	0·8	,,	5 0 0
Blouse	2·0	0·3	,,	2 8 0
Total ..	19·0	2·3		
III. *Fuel and lighting—*				
Kerosene oil	4·5	0·5	Per bottle	0 4 0 to 0 5 0
Match box	2·4	0·3	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	6·9	0·8		
IV. *House-rent and repairs* ..	0·7	..		
V. *Services and miscellaneous—*				
Barber	5·0	0·6		
Others (Services)	3·0	0·4		
Washing soap	4·0	0·5		
Bidi, Cig. and tobacco ..	18·0	2·2	1 Seer	2 0 0 (Tobacco)
Pan supari	4·2	0·5		
Medicines	12·0	1·4		
Total ..	46·2	5·6		
GRAND TOTAL ..	825·6	100.0		

ANNEXURE II
APPENDIX TABLES
WEST BENGAL

TABLE 1—*Extent of Agricultural and Non-agricultural employment on wages by categories of agricultural labour families*

Category of families	Percentage of families†	Average size of family	Average number of agricultural workers per family				Average number of days per agricultural labourer* employed on wages during the year								
							Agricultural operations			Non-agricultural labour			Total		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. *Casual workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land ..	36·5	4·3	1·2	0·2	0·1	1·5	179	118	155	47	32	16	226	150	171
(*ii*) Without land	54·1	3·6	1·1	0·1	..	1·2	196	195	238	51	42	13	247	237	251
All ..	90·6	3·9	1·1	0·2	..	1·3	189	152	186	49	36	15	238	188	201
II. *Attached workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land ..	2·8	5·2	1·6	..	..	1·6	226	..	..	13	..	..	279	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	6·6	3·9	1·0	..	0·1	1·1	323	167	326	20	20	7	343	187	346
All ..	9·4	4·3	1·2	..	0·1	1·3	301	167	326	17	20	7	318	187	333
III. All families ..	100·0	3·9	1·1	0·2	..	1·3	200	152	210	46	36	14	246	188	224

* The classification in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

† Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the State: 932,000.

TABLE 2—*Employment and wages of casual agricultural workers*

1	Percentage of casual workers employed*		Percentage of man-days worked		Average number of days worked during the year		Percentage of wages earned to total wages of men, women and children		Average daily wage (in annas)	
	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9	Men 10	Women 11
Agricultural operations—										
(*i*) Preparatory ..	81·0	7·4	6·2	0·9	18	28	5·6	0·5	23·3	13·3
(*ii*) Ploughing	78·6	0·2	14·2	..	42	37	15·3	..	27·6	14·7
(*iii*) Sowing	35·3	1·0	1·8	0·1	12	20	1·7	..	23·8	16·8
(*iv*) Transplanting ..	76·7	10·4	11·6	2·1	35	48	12·8	1·5	28·3	17·9
(*v*) Weeding	63·8	9·5	6·6	1·4	24	33	6·3	0·8	24·6	14·5
(*vi*) Irrigating	20·3	0·6	1·3	..	14	18	1·4	.	27·5	11·2
(*vii*) Harvesting ..	84·3	9·8	18·8	2·1	51	48	20·5	1·4	28·0	17·3
(*viii*) Threshing ..	67·7	5·1	9·5	0·6	32	24	10·1	0·4	27·2	19·0
(*ix*) Others	10·3	1·5	0·8	0·4	17	60	0·7	0·3	24·0	18·1
All agricultural operations	86·6	12·0	70·8	7·6	188	145	74·4	4·9	27·0	16·6
II. Non-agricultural labour	72·9	7·3	18·7	2·0	59	62	18·9	1·0	26·0	13·4
III. All Labour ..	86·6	12·0	89·5	9·6	238	183	93·3	5·9	26·7	16·0

*Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to the total number of casual workers including children. Columns 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

Children formed 1·4 per cent. of casual workers and accounted for 0·9 per cent. of total man-days and 0·8 per cent. of total wages.

NOTE :—Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the State :—

Men	Women	Children	Total
943,000	131,000	15,000	1,089,000

TABLE 3—*Unemployment* of adult male agricultural labourers*

Month	Percentage of earners employed on wages*	All labourers: Average number of days unemployed: Total	All labourers: For want of work	All labourers: For other reasons	Percentage employed on wages*	Attached labourers: Average number of days unemployed: Total	Attached labourers: For want of work	Attached labourers: For other reasons	Percentage employed on wages*	Casual labourers: Average number of days unemployed: Total	Casual labourers: For want of work	Casual labourers: For other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
February 1950	97·3	7·2	4·3	2·9	100·0	1·5	0·6	0·9	96·9	7·9	4·8	3·1
March 1950	97·1	7·1	4·2	2·9	100·0	1·1	0·4	0·7	96·6	7·9	4·7	3·2
April 1950	98·4	7·7	4·8	2·9	98·2	1·8	1·2	0·6	98·3	8·5	5·3	3·2
May 1950	100·0	8·3	4·6	3·7	99·1	2·1	1·2	0·9	100·0	9·1	5·0	4·1
June 1950	99·7	7·1	4·0	3·1	100·0	1·6	0·7	0·9	99·6	7·8	4·4	3·4
July 1950	99·7	6·9	2·8	4·1	98·2	1·2	0·3	0·9	99·8	7·6	3·1	4·5
August 1950	99·3	8·1	4·7	3·4	94·6	1·5	0·8	0·7	99·8	8·9	5·2	3·7
September 1950	95·1	8·0	5·3	2·7	97·3	1·9	1·4	0·5	94·7	8·8	5·8	3·0
October 1950	93·0	8·2	5·7	2·5	92·9	2·0	1·5	0·5	92·9	9·0	6·1	2·9
November 1950	99·1	5·9	2·8	3·1	94·6	0·8	0·6	0·2	99·6	6·5	3·1	3·4
December 1950	97·7	4·5	1·5	3·0	95·6	0·6	0·2	0·4	97·9	5·0	1·7	3·3
January 1951	95·7	6·2	2·5	3·7	93·8	0·8	0·4	0·4	95·9	6·8	2·8	4·0
Monthly average	97·7	7·1	3·9	3·2	97·1	1·4	0·8	0·6	97·7	7·8	4·3	3·5

*Unemployment herein relates to those who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day.

NOTE :—Estimated number of male agricultural labourers in the State :—

(*i*) Attached	.. ..	112,000
(*ii*) Casual	.. ..	943,000
Total	..	1,055,000

TABLE 4—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only*

Mode of payment	Percentage of man-days	Wage slab (in annas)								Mean daily wage (Weighted by man-days)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10 As.	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					MEN					As.	As.
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	69·2	..	1·3	5·1	9·3	10·0	18·0	11·5	14·0	27·6	7·7
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	5·2	0·1	0·5	0·8	0·5	0·8	0·7	1·3	0·5	24·8	8·8
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	3·8	..	0·1	1·0	0·6	0·1	0·2	0·1	1·7	34·2	10·6
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	6·5	0·1	2·8	2·4	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·7	17·6	9·3
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	3·5	..	0·1	0·9	0·1	0·4	0·5	0·3	1·2	27·8	9·8
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	1·2	..	..	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·3	..	0·1	23·7	6·9
IV. All modes	89·4*	0·2	4·8	10·6	10·8	11·6	19·8	13·4	18·2	27·0	8·5

* This is the percentage share of men to the total man-days worked by men, women and children.

TABLE 4—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only*—contd.

Mode of payment	Percentage of man-days	Wage slab (in annas)								Mean daily wage (Weighted by man-days)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10 As.	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										As.	As.
					WOMEN						
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	5·0	0·2	1·3	1·8	0·8	0·5	0·2	0·1	0·1	16·6	6·1
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	1·4	..	0·1	0·4	0·3	0·4	0·2	..	.	20·6	4·6
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	1·6	..	0·6	0·5	0·5	..	..	..	..	15·6	4·4
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	1·1	0·7	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	..	..	..	11·0	4·7
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	0·5	..	0·1	0·3	..	..	..	..	0·1	17·6	9·4
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All modes ..	9·6†	0·9	2·2	3·1	1·7	1·0	0·4	0·1	0·2	16·6	6·4

Children accounted for 1·8 per cent. of total man-days.
† This is the percentage share of women to the total man-days worked by men, women and children.

TABLE 5—*Average daily wage of casual workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations*

Made of wage payment	Percentage of man-days worked		Average daily wage per day per worker (in annas)					
			Cash or cash equivalent		Value of perquisites		Total	
1	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9
I. TIME WAGES								
Cash—								
With perquisites	68·7	5·0	20·6	12·2	7·0	4·5	27·6	16·7
Without perquisites	4·2	1·1	24·0	19·4	..	..	24·0	19·4
Kind—								
With perquisites	3·4	1·6	27·6	11·8	7·5	3·7	35·1	15·5
Without perquisites	5·9	1·0	15·7	9·1	..	..	15·7	9·1
Cash and kind—								
With perquisites	3·4	0·5	23·8	15·0	4·2	2·6	28·0	17·6
Without perquisites	1·2	..	23·7	..	..	..	23·7	..
II. PIECE WAGES								
Cash—								
With perquisites	0·5	..	27·0	..	4·0	..	31·0	..
Without perquisites	1·0	0·3	29·4	26·4	..	..	29·4	26·4
Kind—								
With perquisites	0·4	..	23·6	..	3·9	..	27·5	..
Without perquisites	0·6	0·1	37·6	26·2	..	..	37·6	26·2
Cash and kind—								
With perquisites	0·1	..	21·5	..	3·9	..	25·4	..
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Modes	89·4	9·6	21·1	13·4	5·9	3·2	27·0	16·6

(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of man-days put in by men and women casual workers to total number of man-days put in by all the casual workers including children.

(2) Children accounted for 1·0 per cent. of total man-days.

TABLE 6—*Average annual net income of agricultural labour families by sources*

Category of families	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					
	Cultivation of Land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. *Casual*—						
(*i*) With land	114 (16·8)	375 (55·3)	113 (16·7)	68 (10·0)	8 (1·2)	678 (100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	400 (70·4)	101 (17·8)	56 (9·9)	11 (1·9)	568 (100·0)
All ..	46 (7·5)	390 (63·7)	106 (17·3)	61 (9·9)	9 (1·5)	612 (100·0)
II. *Attached*—						
(*i*) With land	119 (12·6)	620 (66·7)	59 (6·3)	118 (12·5)	17 (1·9)	943 (100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	501 (80·3)	60 (9·6)	48 (7·7)	15 (2·4)	624 (100·0)
All ..	35 (4·9)	538 (74·9)	60 (8·4)	69 (9·6)	16 (2·2)	718 (100·0)
III. All families	45 (7·2)	404 (65·0)	102 (16·4)	61 (9·8)	10 (1·6)	622 (100·0)

N. B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total income.

TABLE 7—*Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups*

Category of famlies	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average earning strength* per family	Average annual income	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies)						Average annual expenditure on ceremonies
					Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual Workers' families*—											
(*i*) With land	36·5	4·3	1·6	678	597 (85·4)	34 (4·8)	8 (1·2)	9 (1·3)	51 (7·3)	699 (100·0)	8
(*ii*) Without land	54·1	3·6	1·3	568	496 (85·3)	28 (4·9)	8 (1·3)	4 (0·7)	45 (7·8)	581 (100·0)	2
All ..	90·6	3·9	1·4	612	536 (85·2)	31 (4·9)	8 (1·3)	6 (1·0)	48 (7·6)	629 (100·0)	4
II. *Attached workers' families*—											
(*i*) With land	2·8	5·2	2·0	943	752 (85·8)	30 (3·4)	9 (1·0)	6 (0·7)	80 (9·1)	877 (100·0)	11
(*ii*) Without land	6·6	3·9	1·4	624	547 (86·9)	25 (4·0)	8 (1·3)	3 (0·5)	46 (7·3)	629 (100·0)	2
All ..	9·4	4·3	1·5	718	607 (86·5)	26 (3·7)	9 (1·3)	4 (0·5)	56 (8·0)	702 (100·0)	5
III. All families	100·0	3·9	1·4	622	543 (85·4)	30 (4·7)	8 (1·3)	6 (0·9)	49 (7·7)	636 (100·0)	4

* Includes both wages and non-wage earners.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total expenditure.

TABLE 8—*Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants*

Category of families	Average size of family	Average annual expenditure												
		Food												
		Spices	Cereals	Gur and Sugar	Pulses	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk & milk products	Meat, fish & eggs	Others	Total	Tobacco	Intoxicants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*—														
(*i*) With land	4·3	396·0	13·9	4·7	16·3	23·8	10·5	4·7	1·5	11·3	114·2	596·9	17·7	8·3
(*ii*) Without land ..	3·6	315·6	12·4	5·1	15·6	17·9	9·3	4·1	0·8	11·2	103·5	495·5	13·5	10·4
All ..	3·9	347·9*	13·0	4·9	15·9	20·3	9·8	4·4	1·0	11·3	107·8	536·3	15·2	9·5
II. *Attached workers' families*—														
(*i*) With land	5·2	320·0	14·0	7·6	15·5	25·6	14·4	5·1	2·1	14·3	333·8	752·4	17·9	28·4
(*ii*) Without land ..	3·9	269·5	12·6	4·8	12·8	18·5	7·3	4·6	0·3	8·5	207·6	546·5	12·8	12·7
All ..	4·3	284·4	13·0	5·6	13·6	20·6	9·4	4·8	0·9	10·2	244·9	607·4	14·3	1·3
III. All families	3·9	341·9	13·0	5·0	15·7	20·3	9·7	4·4	1·0	11·2	120·8	543·0	15·1	10·3

* This group consisted of meals chiefly, which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9—*Distribution of agricultural labour families according to economic levels of living*

Category of families	Average size in consumption units *	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)								
				0—50	51—100	101—150	151—200	201—250	251—300	301—350	351 & above	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Casual workers' families—												
(*i*) With land	3·5	201·5	88·3	..	1·3	6·2	11·5	7·3	5·0	3·0	2·2	36·5
(*ii*) Without land	2·9	198·6	99·8	..	2·1	8·6	17·3	11·5	7·0	4·4	3·2	54·1
All ..	3·2	199·9	95·4	..	3·4	14·8	28·8	18·8	12·0	7·4	5·4	90·6
Attached workers' families—												
(*i*) With land	4·2	209·5	64·1	..	..	0·8	0·2	1·1	0·3	0·2	0·2	2·8
(*ii*) Without land ..	3·1	202·4	70·2	..	0·2	1·1	1·8	1·7	0·8	0·7	0·3	6·6
All ..	3·4	205·0	68·8	..	0·2	1·9	2·0	2·8	1·1	0·9	0·5	9·4
All families	3·2	200·4	93·2	..	3·6	16·7	30·8	21·6	13·1	8·3	5·9	100·0

* Consumption unit, based on Lusk's Coefficient.

TABLE 10—*Average annual expenditure per family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Average size of family		Annual expenditure						Percentage expenditure per family on				
		Persons	Consumption unit	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 ..	3·6	5·9	5·0	348	21	7	2	35	413	84·3	5·0	1·7	0·5	8·5
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 ..	16·7	5·1	4·1	461	28	7	4	35	535	86·2	5·2	1·3	0·7	6·6
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 ..	30·8	4·1	3·4	494	30	7	5	46	582	84·9	5·2	1·2	0·8	7·9
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250 ..	21·6	3·6	3·0	564	31	8	5	53	661	85·3	4·7	1·2	0·8	8·0
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300 ..	13·1	3·3	2·6	615	32	9	9	54	719	85·5	4·5	1·2	1·2	7·6
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350 ..	8·3	2·5	2·2	589	31	9	9	65	703	83·8	4·4	1·3	1·3	9·2
Rs. 351 and above ..	5·9	2·5	2·2	855	41	9	9	54	968	88·4	4·2	0·9	0·9	5·6
All families ..	100·0	3·9	3·2	543	30	8	6	49	636	85·4	4·7	1·3	0·9	7·7

N.B.—Any group say Rs. 101—Rs. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit rounded to the nearest rupee lies in the range Rs. 101—150.

ABLE 11—*Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per adult consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Quantity consumed per day			
		Per consumption unit		Per capita	
		Cereals (ozs)	Pulses (ozs)	Cereals (ozs)	Pulses (ozs)
0	1	2	3	4	5
Upto to Rs. 100	3·6	12·6	0·3	10·6	0·2
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	16·7	17·7	0·4	14·2	0·4
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	30·8	19·3	0·6	15·6	0·5
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	21·6	19·7	0·7	16·3	0·6
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	13·1	23·0	0·9	18·6	0·7
Rs. 301 and above	14·2	29·5	1·0	25·4	0·6
All families	100·0	20·1	0·6	16·4	0·5

TABLE 12.—*Extent, purpose and source of debt, by category of agricultural labour families*

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average number of earners	Percentage of indebted families to total in col. 2	Average size of indebted families	Average number of earners per indebted family	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family	Distribution of debt per indebted family								
									Purpose				Source				
									Production	Consumption	Social purpose	Others	Employers	Shopkeepers	Money lenders	Co-operative societies	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*—																	
(*i*) With land ..	36·5	4·3	1·6	31·2	4·4	1·3	15	49	2	45	2	..	20	2	5	..	22
(*ii*) Without land	54·1	3·6	1·3	31·3	3·9	1·2	8	25	1	24	..	..	13	2	1	..	9
All ..	90·6	3·9	1·4	31·3	4·1	1·2	11	34	1	32	1	..	16	1	3	..	14
II. *Attached workers' families*—																	
(*i*) With land ..	2·8	5·2	2·0	19·2	7·4	2·4	20	104	..	44	60	..	104	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	6·6	3·9	1·4	45·2	3·8	1·3	10	23		23	..	..	22	..	1	..	..
All ..	9·4	4·3	1·5	37·5	4·3	1·4	13	35	..	26	9	..	34	..	1	..	..
All families ..	100·0	3·9	1·4	31·9	4·1	1·3	11	34	1	32	1	..	18	1	2	..	13

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

ASSAM

INTRODUCTION

1·1. *Area and population.*—Assam is one of the frontier States of the Indian Union and is situated on the north-eastern border of West Bengal. The total area of the State is 85,012 sq. miles. Its population according to the 1951 Census was 9,043,707, of which as much as 95 per cent was rural and 73 per cent dependent on agriculture. The State abounds in hills, streams and unpenetrable jungles. The rainfall is heavy and widespread amounting to an average of 118 inches a year. Floods are a frequent occurrence causing great damage to life and property year after year. The State is relatively undeveloped and sparsely populated. According to the Census, the density of population was only 106 per square mile.

1·2. *Land utilization.*—The area net sown was little over 5 million acres or nearly 16 per cent of the total area for which village papers were available*. The following statement shows the details (averages for the years 1945-46 to 1949-50) regarding land utilisation in the state :—

STATEMENT I.

Land utilisation

	In 1000 acres	Percentage
1. Land area for which village papers are available ..	33,400	100·0
2. Area under forests	4,168	12·5
3. Area not available for cultivation	4,248	12·7
4. Other uncultivated land excluding curent fallows ..	18,049	54·0
5. Current fallows	1,674	5·0
6. Net area sown**	5,261	15·8

(*Source* :—1951 Census, paper No. 2).

* Village papers were available for 61 per cent. of the total land area.

** Includes the area under plantations covering about 361,000 acres.

The area irrigated formed about 22 per cent of the net sown area, while that sown more than once formed about 16 per cent.

It is to be noted that of the " other uncultivated land excluding current fallows", which takes away a major slice of the total area, only a fraction was readily available for cultivation. According to a memorandum reviewing the position of the cultivable waste-land in Assam presented before the Sri Prakash Committee, as much as 90 per cent of such land, taking the 1947-48 statistics, was covered by the hill districts and the hilly tracts of the plain districts*; another 3 per cent was under village Grazing Reserve and Professional Grazing Reserve. Therefore, only 7 per cent of the cultivable waste-land was actually available for settlement**. It was the opinion of the Assam Government that even of this only one-third was actually cultivable. The rest and the hilly tracts can be reclaimed only at huge cost which is certainly beyond the capacity of the individual cultivator.

1·3. *Land Tenure.*—Bulk of the land was under the *Ryotwari* system. Some *Zamindari* estates in certain districts, and other systems of land tenure, however, were also prevalent in the State.

1·4. *Crops.*—Rice was by far the most important crop in the State accounting for more than three quarters of the total cultivated area. Other important crops were jute, rape and mustard, maize, tobacco and potato. Assam is also well known for its tea gardens§.

1·5. *Zones and their characteristics.*—For the purpose of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the State was divided into the following three Zones on geographical and agronomical considerations :—

(*a*) Zone I consisting of Goalpara, Kamrup and parts of Darrang and Nowgong districts, was noted for its relatively high density of population, its alluvial soil and its main crops of paddy, oilseeds and jute.

(*b*) Zone II comprised the districts of Lakhimpur and Sibsagar, parts of Darrang, Nowgong and Cachar. It had alluvial soil mixed with clay and sand. The main crops were paddy, tea and tobacco.

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* " These areas are generally uncultivable except for the purpose of *Jhum* cultivation by the hill tribes— a cultivation which is peculiar with them. *Vide* a memorandum on the position of Cultivable Waste Land in Assam p. 2.

** " This is the area lying in the plains portions of the State. " Now a large part of this area lies in sub- montane tracts traversed by several tributaries of the Brahmaputra issuing from the Himalayas ; several of them become torrents in the rains, have shallow channels (often liable to change) and overflow these channels scattering boulders far and wide. These areas are notoriously unhealthy. " op. cit. p. 3 ".

§ Plantations, however, were excluded from the scope of the survey.

(c) Zone III differed from the other two in that it mostly covered hilly tracts of the Garo, Khasi-Jaintia, Naga and Lushai Hill districts and Mikhir Hills of Sibsagar and Nowgong districts and frontier tracts of Balipara and Sadiya. The entire area was thinly populated. Its soil was sandy loam. Paddy and tobacco were generally grown.

1·6. Twelve villages each in zones I and II and eight villages in zone III were selected for the survey.

1·7. *Occupational distribution.*—According to the General Family Survey, no less than 82·5 per cent of the rural families were of agriculturists and the rest of non-agriculturists. Among those of agriculturists, 51·6 and 20·1 per cent respectively were land-owning and tenant families; those of agricultural workers were only 10·8 per cent. Assam was one of the few States of the Union which had a comparatively small proportion of agricultural workers' families. The occupational pattern of the rural families living in the different zones was more or less similar to that for the State as a whole except for the fact that non-agriculturists and agricultural workers' families were, in proportions, relatively larger in zone II (comprising 20 and 13 per cent respectively) and smaller in zone I (comprising 14 and 9 per cent. respectively), zone III approximating closest to the State pattern. It is to be noted that the Assam tea plantations were mostly in zone II.

1·8. *Holdings.*—The General Family Survey showed that 59 per cent of the total number of holdings covering an area of about 74 per cent belonged to agricultural land owners' families whereas 24 per cent of the holdings covering 19 per cent of the area were held by tenant families. The agricultural workers' families held only 7 per cent of the total number of holdings covering 2 per cent of the total area. The corresponding figures for non-agriculturist families were about 10 and 5 per cent respectively.

1·9. The average size of the holdings for all categories of families worked out to 5·3 acres. The corresponding averages were 6·6 and 4·2 acres respectively for the agricultural land owning and tenant families, 2·8 acres for non-agriculturist families and only 1·8 acres for those of agricultural workers.

1·10. The frequency distribution of holdings according to size was as follows : 62 per cent of the total number of holdings covering 32 per cent. of the total area were below 5 acres ; 26 per cent of the number of holdings with an area of 34 per cent of the total were between 5 and 10 acres ; 11 per cent covering 30 per cent of the area were between 10 and 25 acres, and only 1 per cent of the total number of holdings covering 3 per cent of the total area were above 25 acres in size.

1·11. A zonal comparison of the distribution of the holdings by size groups is given in the following statement :—

STATEMENT II

Percentage Distribution of Holdings by Size Groups

Size groups	Zones							
	I		II		III		State	
	Percentage of		Percentage of		Percentage of		Percentage of	
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 acre and below	4·0	0·3	11·4	1·0	1·6	0·2	6·0	..
1·1 to 2·5 acres.	9·3	2·7	21·8	9·1	21·3	6·5	18·0	6·0
2·6 to 5 acres	37·5	22·6	35·1	29·6	41·1	25·6	38·0	26·4
5·1 to 10 acres.	33·8	37·8	25·5	40·3	20·0	22·8	26·0	34·0
10·1 acres and above.	15·4	36·6	6·2	20·0	16·0	44·9	12·0	33·6
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Average size (in acres.)	..	6·3	..	4·4	..	5·7	..	5·3

It will be seen from the above statement that proportion of small size holdings was comparatively high. The average size of the holdings was smaller in zone II (4·4 acres) as compared to zones I (6·3 acres) and III (5·7 acres). Again the proportions of holdings of the families of agricultural workers and non-agriculturists were also comparatively large in zone II. This was, however, more or less in keeping with relatively large proportions of such families in this zone.

1·12. *Subsidiary occupations.*—According to the General Family Survey, 59 per cent of the agricultural workers had no subsidiary occupation, 27 per cent derived some income from land held on ownership or tenancy basis and only 14 per cent. took to non-agricultural work as subsidiary source of income. As between the zones, zone II had the largest percentage of workers having subsidiary, occupations, *i.e.*, about 49 per cent while zones I and III recorded 36 and 34 per cent respectively. The more common subsidiary occupations were spinning and weaving of silk, mainly by women, selling of vegetables, fruits and fish, blanket weaving, house and road building etc. Besides, work in the tea estates also provided some employment to agricultural workers, especially in zone II.

2. *Coverage and size of sample—*

2·1. The survey was spread over a year from 1st March 1950 to 28th February 1951. The total number of agricultural labour families covered by the Intensive Family Survey was 205 of whom 64 were in zone I, 91 in zone II and 50 in zone III. In all, 2,460 monthly schedules in Form III-A were accepted for tabulation and 205 annual returns in Form III-B were compiled from these.

3. *Structure and size of agricultural labour families—*

3·1. Of the agricultural labour families, 89 per cent were those of casual workers and 11 per cent of attached workers. By far the large majority of agricultural labour families was without land. However, in zone II, the proportion of families with land was only a little lower than of those without land.

3·2. The predominance of men among agricultural workers and the absence of child labour were noteworthy features. Of the total number of wage earners, 73 per cent were men and 27 per cent women.

3·3. The average size of the agricultural labour family for the State as a whole was 3·7. The number of earners per family was, however, only 1·4, of whom the number of wage earners formed 1·3, consisting of 0·9 men and 0·4 women. As between the zones, the proportion of earners was the lowest in zone II. The relative earning strength of men and women did not show any great variation from zone to zone. The following statement shows the size and earning strength of agricultural labour families in the different zones:—

STATEMENT III

Average size and earning strength of agricultural labour families in the different zones

Zone (1)	Average size of family (2)	Average earning strength (3)	Ratio of earning strength to the size of the family (4)
I	3·1	1·3	0·42
II	4·2	1·5	0·36
III	2·9	1·2	0·41
State	3·7	1·4	0·38

4. *Employment and unemployment—*

(*A*) *Employment.*

4·1. Table 1 shows the extent of employment for wages of earners in the different categories of agricultural workers' families. It will be seen that, on

an average, an adult male earner was employed for wages for 208 days in agricultural and 48 days in non-agricultural labour during the year. Likewise, a woman earner was employed for 136 days in agricultural and 19 days in non-agricultural labour. An adult male earner in the casual labour family was employed for 194 days in agricultural and 53 days in non-agricultural labour the corresponding figures for the one in attached labour family being 298 and 18 days respectively.

As regards wage-paid agricultural employment, there were few significant differences between the zones. In zone III, however, the number of days worked by women was much higher as compared to the other two zones. In casual workers' families with land in zone III, they worked for 187 days as against the state average of 102, and 127 days in zone I and 95 days in zone II. Again, in the landless families of the same category in zone III, women worked for 199 days against a State average of 152, an average of 138 in Zone I and of 150 in Zone II.

Extent of employment of casual workers in the different agricultural operations.—It has already been stated that casual workers formed the major portion of the agricultural labour force in the State. Table 2 gives the details of the annual employment for wages of casual agricultural workers. Of the total man-days worked, men contributed 78·5 per cent and women 21·5 per cent.

In zone III, however, which was a hilly area inhabited by the aborigines, the women's share in total wage-employment was more substantial. An adult male casual worker was employed for wages for a total of 242 on an average and an adult female for 153 days during the year ; of these, agricultural labour alone accounted for 189 and 134 days respectively. Zone II was marked out as the region of comparatively low employment per worker in agricultural and high in non-agricultural labour. Zone I offered the highest employment in agricultural labour. In Zone III, the average days of employment of women workers in agricultural labour were comparable with those of men. The statement below gives the details:—

STATEMENT IV

Average days of annual employment per casual worker

Zone	Average days of annual employment per casual worker					
	Agricultural labour		Non-agricultural labour		Total	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I ..	227	140	27	5	254	145
II ..	168	121	72	20	240	141
III ..	188	180	35	16	223	196
State .	189	134	53	19	242	153

4·3. The relative importance of each agricultural operation from the point of labour absorption can also be judged from Table 2. Of the total number of man-days worked by men and women, preparatory operations and havesting accounted for the largest number of man-days *i.e.*, 15·6 and 20·9 per cent respectively. The State being mainly a paddy growing area, transplanting, ploughing and threshing were next in order of importance and accounted respectively for 9·0, 8·2 and 7·4 per cent of the man-days worked. Non-agricultural labour accounted for about 20 per cent of the total mandays. The following statement shows the details, separately for men and women:—

STATEMENT V

Percentage distribution of man-days according to operations

Operations	Percentage of mandays worked		
	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. *Agricultural operations*—			
1. Preparatory	14·4	1·2	15·6
2. Ploughing	7·6	0·6	8·2
3. Sowing	3·6	0·6	4·2
4. Transplanting	6·5	2·5	9·0
5. Weeding	3·2	0·7	3·9
6. Irrigating	0·3	0·2	0·5
7. Harvesting	15·8	5·1	20·9
8. Threshing	4·1	3·3	7·4
9. Others	5·8	4·6	10·4
All agricultural operations	61·3	18·8	80·1
II. Non-agricultural labour	17·2	2·7	19·9
All labour ..	78·5	21·5	100·0

4·4. Inter zonal comparison of the relative importance of agricultural operations revealed a few noteworthy features. In zone III, preparatory operations accounted for a comparatively larger percentage of man-days probably due to the hilly nature of the zone. On the other hand, transplanting and harvesting took up the largest percentage in zone I. This was presumably due to the more extensive cultivation of rice here than elsewhere. The percentage of man-days worked in miscellaneous operations and non-agricultural labour were the highest in zone II.

(*B*) *Unemployment.*

4·5. The data on umemployment, however, have their own limitations. These, nevertheless, have been tabulated and are presented in Table 3. On an average, an adult male agricultural labourer could not secure employment for wages for 61* days in the year, of which 25 days accounted for want of work. Table I shows that an adult male worker was employed for wages for 256 days during the year. On the other hand, he was unemployed for 61 days in the year. For the remaining 48 days, he was probably employed in his own land or on occupations other than agriculture.

4·6. A man casual labourer was unemployed for 70 days during the year, want of work accounting for 29 days. On the other hand, an adult male attached worker was unemployed for only 12 days during the year. The distribution of unemployment between different months of the year did not show any significant variations. This was presumably due to the fact that during the slack agricultural seasons, the labourer could secure employment in non-agricultural work such as plantations, weaving, etc. As regards relative unemployment between the zones, it was noticed that unemployment was the least in zone II and the most in zone III. This is only in keeping with the general features of these zones described in the earlier sections.

5. *Wages*—

5·1. The Royal Commission on Agriculture observed as follows about the characteristics of Assam's rural population. " Neither the local people nor the immigrants from Bengal will work in the tea gardens, or farms though occasionally some do carry out piece work on contract. They do not like to identify themselves with imported indentured labourers from other provinces ". Circumstances have considerably changed since the Commission reported. The General Family Survey discerned about 11 per cent (in Zone II—covering the tea-gardens-13 per cent) families who had taken up agricultural labour as their main occupation. As compared to those for most other States of the Union, however, this proportion is small.

The supply price of labour in Assam was comparatively high during a major part of the year even though the demand for it varied in different agricultural seasons. To this, however, zone II was an exception. As mentioned elsewhere, holdings in this zone were smaller. In addition, the influx of labour families from other States during the last few decades mainly due to the attraction of tea-plantations diminished, to some extent, the scarcity of labour and indirectly increased the pressure on cultivated land. Zone II, therefore, was a comparatively low-wage area, even though this handicap was to some extent extenuated by the fact that a number of labour families had small holdings of their own

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* The unemployment figure given in Table 3 as also in para 4·5 is the average for 95·2 per cent of workers who actually reported wage-employment during the different months of the year. Assuming that the remaining 4·8 per cent workers were wholly unemployed throughout the year, or fully self-employed in occupations other than wage-earning, the number of days for which a worker was unemployed for wages worked out to 75 days during the year.

and the volume of employment available in the non-agricultural sector (mainly in the tea gardens) was much larger as compared to other zones.

5·2. In the State as a whole, the income from wages (agricultural as well as non-agricultural) of an average family consisting of 3·7 persons which included only 1·4 earners was Rs. 516 per annum or 85·7 per cent of its total income ; that from agricultural wages alone amounted to Rs. 417 (69·4 per cent). In the following paragraphs the modes of wage payment and daily wages are discussed separately for casual and attached workers.

A. Casual Workers—(Tables 4 and 5).

5·3. *Modes of wage-payment.*—About 96 per cent of the total man-days worked by all casual workers in agricultural labour were paid for in cash at time rates, such wages being supplemented by perquisites for about 40 per cent man-days. Payments made in kind formed only 0·5 per cent of the man-days worked, while those made partly in cash and partly in kind accounted for 3·0 per cent. Payments by piece rates were not much in vogue and formed only 0·6 per cent of the man-days worked. The following statement gives the details, regarding modes in each zone for adult male and female workers*:—

STATEMENT VI

Percentage of man-days worked on time rates in cash

Zone	Percentage of total man-days worked under time rates in cash						
	With perquisites			Without perquisites			Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	
I ..	49·8	3·2	53·0	32·5	12·9	45·4	98·4
II ..	33·7	7·3	41·0	34·8	17·3	52·1	93·1
III ..	2·2	3·1	5·3	68·2	26·5	94·7	100·0
State ..	34·4	5·3	39·7	39·0	17·2	56·2	95·9

It is to be noted that both in zones I and II, women's workdays for which perquisites were not supplied far outnumbered those in which they were, but men's workdays supplemented by perquisites were in majority in zone I and of almost equal proportion with those without perquisites in zone II. In zone III, time wage in cash was the only mode of wage payment and for almost 95 per cent man-days perquisites were not supplied at all. In zone I, the perquisites consisted of one or two meals, the cash value of which amounted to about 13 annas for a man and 11 annas for a woman per day. Perquisites supplied during preparatory, ploughing and harvesting operations were somewhat heavier. In zone II, these consisted of *pan-supari*, tobacco and light tiffin of an average daily cash value of about 4½ annas for men and 3 annas for women.

* There was no child labour.

5·4. *Mean-wage under prominent modes.*—As stated already, time wages in cash, with or without perquisites, constituted by far the most common mode of wage payment. The statement below gives the mean wages for men and women casual workers according to this mode, together with their standard deviations:—

STATEMENT VII

Mean-wage and its standard deviation (in annas) for adult casual workers under prominent modes of wage-payment

		Mode					
		Cash					
		With perquisites		Without perquisites		All modes	
	Zone	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Mean wage	I	39·7	32·6	29·0	24·1	35·6	26·1
	II	28·8	26·7	19·7	15·8	25·1	19·9
	III	..	..	35·5	25·7	35·8	27·4
	State	33·3	28·3	26·9	20·1	29·8	21·9
Standard Deviation	I	7·9	5·6	5·1	3·0	7·5	5·6
	II	6·4	5·5	4·7	4·5	8·9	8·7
	III	..	..	8·9	7·6	8·2	8·7
	State	7·3	7·0	8·0	6·4	8·4	7·9

Note.—The underlined figures relate to the important mode.

It is evident that the mean-wage was higher when perquisites were supplied but it may not necessarily follow that the high wages were influenced by the supply of perquisites. It is most likely that daily wages were high due to favourable local conditions from the workers' point of view, like better land utilisation and greater labour scarcity, in those villages where perquisites were supplied. Further, in such villages the mode 'without perquisites' was very much less common. It is, however, significant that in zone III where almost the entire man-days worked (95 per cent) were paid for without perquisites, the mean wages both for men and women were relatively high as compared to the other two zones.

5·5. *Wage-rates in different agricultural operations and non-agricultural labour.*—The " weighted " average daily wage-rates for different agricultural operations and for non-agricultural labour taking all modes of payment together are given below. In arriving at the average wage rates, payments in kind as also perquisites were evaluated in cash in terms of the ruling retail prices and " weighted " by man-days worked:—

STATEMENT VIII

Daily wage (in Rs. a. p.) for adult workers in agricultural and non-agricultural employment

Operation	Zone						State	
	I		II		III			
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Agricultural operations—								
Preparatory ..	2 0 0 (14·3)	1 12 10 (1·3)	1 8 0 (12·7)	1 3 2 (0·5)	2 6 5 (21·3)	1 14 5 (4·0)	1 14 5 (14·4)	1 12 10 (1·2)
Ploughing ..	2 0 0 (8·5)	..	1 6 5 (8·1)	..	2 9 7 (3·5)	1 11 2 (3·4)	1 11 2 (7·6)	1 11 2 (0·6)
Sowing ..	2 1 7 (2·9)	1 8 0 (1·4)	1 3 2 (4·2)	0 11 2 (0·1)	2 3 2 (2·6)	1 11 2 (0·9)	1 8 0 (3·6)	1 8 0 (0·6)
Transplanting	2 0 0 (13·2)	1 11 2 (3·5)	1 4 10 (4·0)	1 3 2 (2·5)	1 11 2 (2·7)	1 11 2 (0·2)	1 12 10 (6·5)	1 9 7 (2·5)
Weeding ..	2 4 10 (5·3)	1 11 2 (0·6)	1 11 2 (1·9)	1 4 10 (0·7)	2 4 10 (3·7)	1 12 10 (1·1)	2 1 7 (3·2)	1 8 0 (0·7)
Irrigating ..	2 1 7 (0·5)	1 8 0 (0·8)	1 6 5 (0·2)	..	1 8 0 (0·5)	..	1 12 10 (0·3)	1 9 7 (0·2)
Harvesting ..	2 3 2 (22·3)	1 11 2 (4·1)	1 9 7 (12·8)	1 8 0 (4·6)	2 3 2 (14·0)	1 8 0 (9·0)	1 14 5 (15·8)	1 9 7 (5·1)
Threshing ..	2 4 10 (3·6)	1 14 5 (1·4)	1 8 0 (4·7)	1 0 0 (4·8)	2 3 2 (3·2)	1 14 5 (0·9)	1 12 10 (4·1)	1 3 2 (3·3)
Others ..	2 8 0 (5·1)	1 6 5 (1·9)	1 9 7 (5·2)	0 12 10 (5·9)	1 14 5 (9·4)	1 4 10 (6·1)	1 14 5 (5·8)	1 0 0 (4·6)
All agricultural operations.	2 2 5 (75·7)	1 11 1 (15·0)	1 8 0 (53·8)	1 2 8 (19·1)	2 4 2 (60·9)	1 9 10 (25·6)	1 13 10 (61·3)	1 6 0 (18·8)
Non-Agricultural labour.	2 4 10 (8·8)	1 1 7 (0·5)	1 9 7 (23·1)	0 14 5 (4·0)	1 14 5 (11·3)	1 9 7 (2·2)	1 12 10 (17·2)	1 1 7 (2·7)

Note.—Figures in brackets denote percentage of total man-days.

Availability of labour seemed to be the major factor which influenced the daily wage rates. Weeding, which in most other States was a low-paid operation and usually performed by women, was in Assam, generally performed by men and was paid the highest wage in all the zones, except in zone III where the highest paid operations were ploughing and preparatory work, followed by weeding. Women were generally paid less than men for the same work. As between zones, wages, both agricultural and non-agricultural, were the lowest in zone II. As regards agricultural wages, while men were paid the highest in zone III, women got the highest wage rates in zone I. In regard to non-agricultural wages, however, the position was reverse*. In zone II, where non-agricultural wage-employment covered a relatively large proportion of man-days as between the three zones, the daily non-agricultural wage was lowest, though it was on a par with corresponding wages for agricultural operations in the same zone.

5·6. *Frequency distribution of man-days according to rates of daily-wages* The wage rates discussed above are weighted averages. The actual daily rates varied from season to season. The statement below gives the over-all percentage distribution of man-days by daily wage ranges:—

STATEMENT IX

Percentage distribution of man-days worked by adults according to daily wage ranges

Wage range	Percentage of man-days worked in							
	Zone I		Zone II		Zone III		State	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Below 10 annas	..	..	2·2	0·4	..	..	1·0	0·4
10—14 ,,	..	..	2·8	35·3	..	..	1·4	20·4
14—18 ,,	2·1	3·0	13·6	7·2	..	8·9	7·5	6·4
18—22 ,,	1·1	5·6	26·7	26·3	5·3	30·4	14·5	22·1
22—26 ,,	9·0	64·2	10·6	15·9	11·3	0·1	10·1	24·3
26—30 ,,	0·8	8·4	25·9	6·3	3·9	41·4	13·6	13·2
30—34 ,,	47·2	13·0	5·7	0·8	33·4	1·8	24·5	3·8
34 as. and above	39·8	5·8	12·5	7·8	46·1	17·4	27·4	9·4
Total ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

* It is to be noted, however, that women in zone I contributed only a negligible proportion of man-days put in non-agricultural labour. It may well be that they did not work full time.

For the State as a whole, 52 per cent of the total number of man-days worked were paid daily wages above 30 annas. The man-days were more or less equally distributed in the slabs '30-34' annas and '34 as. and above'. At the other end, 10 per cent were paid at less than 18 annas. Of the work-days of women labourers, 46·4 per cent were about equally distributed in the two slabs '18-22' and '22-26' annas; about 21 per cent were paid at rates ranging below 14 annas and about 13 per cent at '30 annas and above. There were also wide inter-zonal variation in this regard. In zones I and III, the rather high wage frequencies formed a large proportion, the concentration being in one or two slabs. Thus of the adult male work-days, 47·2 and 39·8 per cent respectively (forming a total of 87·0 per cent) in zone I and 33·4 and 46·1 per cent respectively (totalling 79·5 per cent) in zone III were concentrated in the two slabs '30-34 annas' and '34 annas and above.' Of the women's workdays in zone I, 64·2 per cent were concentrated in the slab '22-26' annas, the rest being widely dispersed in the others; of those in zone III, 30·4 and 41·4 per cent respectively were concentrated in the slabs '18-22' and '26-30' annas. Dispersion was the greatest in zone II.

5·7. It is relevant here to recall that, on an average, men and women workers earned Rs. 1-13-10 and 1-6-0 per day in agricultural labour. Two-thirds of the rate for men fell in the slab 18-22 annas and two-thirds of that for women in the slabs '14-18' annas.

B. Attached workers—

5·8. *Extent of employment.*—Attached workers constituted only 10·7 per cent of the total labour force employed in agriculture. They consisted almo t entirely of men; only in zone III, which was a hilly area, solitary cases of women working as attached labourers were found.

5·9. *Nature of contract.*—The period and conditions of employment, the mode of payment and the quanta of wages varied from worker to worker even within a village. This was due to the fact that the contract was settled often orally with individual workers and depended on a variety of factors such as skill, pecuniary circumstances, or bargaining power of the workers. Certain general observations, however, can be made about the wages of attached workers. The workers were not free to leave their employers and seek work elsewhere during the contractual period which was normally a year, though in some villages in zone II, it was 9 months. Elsewhere monthly, quarterly or half-yearly contracts were also prevalent. In some cases, the period of wage payment was the same as that of employment, while in others, wages, particularly in cash, were paid monthly. According to certain contracts advances could be made against wages without interest being charged, subject to the condition that these advances would be repaid within the period of employment. If repayment was delayed, the worker had compulsorily to serve for another term.

5·10. *Modes of payment and emoluments.*—It was a common practice to provide workers with food, clothing and lodging during the period of their employment. It was also usual to find instances of workers being either given a strip of one or two acres, rent free or paid in terms of the produce raised on a certain piece of land by the worker. For the rest, wages were paid in cash, kind or partly in cash and partly in kind according to the terms of the contract. It was found that an adult male worker earned, on an average, from about Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 a month.

6. *Income of agricultural labour families—*

6·1. Agricultural labour contributed Rs. 417 or 69·4 per cent of the annual income of an average family which amounted to Rs. 601. Land income (averaged over the total number of families including those not having land), constituted Rs. 45 or 7·5 per cent. Usually, labour families had to supplement their income by doing some other work on wages and by resorting to occupations requiring traditional skill like weaving cloth, making baskets, bamboo-made and other wooden articles and by selling vegetables and fruits, fish, fowls, eggs and pork, milk, curd, firewood, etc. Occupations and sources other than farming and labour, however, were comparatively less important contributing 6·8 per cent. of the total income (Rs. 41). Non-agricultural labour which consisted mostly of work in the tea gardens in zone II and of road-repairing, carting etc., elsewhere accounted for Rs. 98 or 16·3 per cent of the annual income of an average family.

6·2. Table 6 shows the relative importance of each source of income for different categories of families. Families with land derived a lesser proportion of their income from wages than their landless counterparts in the same category. While the former (in the casual and attached categories) received 68·6 and 64·1 per cent respectively, the latter got as much as 94·6 and 97·8 per cent respectively from wages. Farming yielded Rs. 152 or about 21 per cent of the total annual income of an average family of casual workers with land which was Rs. 729 as against Rs. 538 of a landless family. It is interesting to note that contrary to what was found in most other States, an average family of casual workers, with land in Assam earned even more from non-agricultural labour and occupations other than farming than a landless family. It is, however, relevant to point out that the bulk of the families with land was drawn from zone II where opportunities for earning from both non-agricultural labour and subsidiary occupations was greater than in the rest of the State (*Cf.* para 6·3 below). For the families of attached labourers who were tied to their employers' land usually for the whole year, the income from agricultural wages formed the predominant proportion, *viz.*, about 82 per cent.

6·3. The statement below gives the details about the sources of income for each zone.

STATEMENT X

Composition of family income in different zones.

Zone	Average size of family	Earning strength of family	Sources of income					
			Land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Zone I—								
All families ..	3·1	1·3	12 (1·9)	539 (84·0)	69 (10·7)	19 (2·9)	3 (0·5)	642 (100·0)
Zone II—								
All families ..	4·2	1·5	71 (11·9)	339 (57·1)	127 (21·4)	42 (7·1)	14 (2·5)	593 (100·0)
Zone III—								
All families ..	2·9	1·2	12 (2·2)	471 (84·2)	52 (9·3)	23 (4·0)	1 (0·3)	559 (100·0)
State—								
All families ..	3·7	1·4	45 (7·5)	417 (69·4)	98 (16·3)	32 (5·3)	9 (1·5)	601 (100·0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages to total in col. 9.

7. *Consumption expenditure—*

7·1. The average annual expenditure incurred by different categories of agricultural workers' families on the different consumption groups is given in Table 7. An agricultural labour family, on an average, incurred an expenditure of Rs. 589* as against the average annual income of Rs. 601 thus showing a small surplus. The corresponding figures of expenditure for the families of casual and attached workers were respectively Rs. 581 and Rs. 660. The expenditure was usually high in respect of families with land, attached families having the higher expenditure (Rs. 774) than those of casual workers (Rs.690). The families of casual workers without land incurred a low expenditure of Rs. 537. The following statement gives the average annual expenditure incurred on different consumption groups by families in each zone.

* Excludes the expenditure incurred on account of ceremonies which worked out to Rs. 9 on an average.

STATEMENT XI

Consumption group	Zone I (Rs.)	Zone II (Rs.)	Zone III (Rs.)	State (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Food .. .	559 (87·6)	492 (85·7)	428 (77·7)	501 (85·0)
2. Cloth and footwear ..	30 (4·8)	24 (4·2)	28 (5·1)	27 (4·5)
3. Fuel and lighting ..	7 (1·1)	7 (1·2)	11 (1·9)	7 (1·3)
4. House rent and repairs	6 (0·9)	9 (1·6)	5 (0·9)	8 (1·3)
5. Services and miscellaneous	36 (5·6)	42 (7·3)	79 (14·4)	46 (7·9)
Total† ..	638 (100·0)	574 (100·0)	551 (100·0)	589 (100·0)

(Figures in brackets are percentages to total expenditure).

The above statement shows that the consumption habits were comparatively diversified in zone III ; the percentage expenditure on food there was 77·7 as against 87·6 and 85·7 respectively in zones I and II and that on the miscellaneous group came to 14·4 per cent. (5·8 per cent. being on liquor) as against only 5·6 and 7·3 in zones I and II respectively. If expenditure per family, were reduced to that per consumption unit (using Lusk's co-efficients) it would work out to Rs. 240 per unit for this zone with the standard deviation of Rs. 136, the corresponding figures for zones I and II and for the State as a whole being respectively. Rs. 255, Rs. 169 and 202 with the standard deviations of Rs. 195, Rs. 90 and Rs. 77 respectively*. The expenditure per capita was R . 159. It is noteworthy that whereas expenditure per unit was highest in Zone I and lowest in Zone II, it was the least diversified in Zone I and most diversified in Zone III (Statement XI above). It may, however, be pointed out that out of the expenditure on "services and miscellaneous" which was conspicuously high in Zone III accounting for 14·4 per cent of the total as much as 10·2 per cent was incurred on account of tobacco and liquor, leaving only 4·2 per cent. of the total incurred on other items of the group. Expenditure on tobacco and liquor as a proportion of the total spent on the miscellaneous group as a whole was the lowest in Zone II.

* Table 9 gives full particulars about the average economic level of living of different categories of families

† Excludes expenditure incurred on account of ceremonies.

7·2. *Expenditure on food.*—Expenditure on food formed the bulk of the total expenditure. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 589, expenditure on food constituted about 85 per cent. This clearly indicates the low level of living of agricultural workers. The figures in respect of casual and attached families were more or less similar.

Details in respect of expenditure incurred on various items of consumption under the food group are given in Table 8. Of the total expenditure on food, the expenditure on cereals constituted about 68 per cent. Perquisites in the form of cooked meals consumed by agricultural workers accounted for about 17 per cent. of the total expenditure on food. Rice was by far the most important cereal consumed throughout the State. The consumption of cereals per adult consumption unit worked out to 22 8 ozs. per day, while it was 18·4 ozs., per capita a day. As stated already the food perquisites consisting of cooked meals formed 17 per cent. of the total expenditure on food alone and were hence composed of almost entirely of cereals and pulses. If the expenditure over cereals and pulses is taken into account in the same proportion in which they figure in the average budget, the daily intake of cereals would be of the order of 26·9 ozs., per adult consumption unit or 21·7 ozs., per capita. Similarly, figures in respect of consumption of pulses were 0·7 oz., per day per consumption unit and 0·6 oz., per day per capita. The consumption of cereals per consumption unit was about 25 ozs. in zones I and III while it was about 21 ozs., in Zone II. Table 11 gives full details for the State as a whole.

The diet of an agricultural worker consisted of three meals during busy season and two meals during slack season. Cooked rice and *dal* formed the basic items of food. Generally the meal at night was the principal one. In the morning they took boiled rice with some vegetables. During mid-day and night they also took rice with some dal, fish etc. When they went for work, the perquisites allowed would be their days' diet. Among pulses, consumption of *matikalai*, *khesari dal* and *masoor* was most common. Spices were also used to some extent. Since vegetables were grown in plenty throughout the State, the consumption of vegetables was quite a regular feature. As already stated, fish was almost a regular diet and the expenditure incurred was quite significant. In zone III, the expenditure on meat, fish and eggs worked out to 4·8 per cent. of the total expenditure. This was so since the Hilly tribes living in this zone took meat, fish and eggs on a comparatively large scale. Milk and milk products were consumed rarely. The dietary habits of agricultural workers were almost the same in all the three zones.

7·3. *Clothing and footwear.*—Expenditure on clothing and footwear accounted for about Rs. 27 or 4·5 per cent. of the total expenditure. In a family consisting of 3·7 persons, the amount spent on dress for one person worked out to about Rs. 7 a year. Since food took away the bulk of the expenditure, the agricultural worker could spend very little on dress. The usual practice was to buy new cloth during festival days. The dress of an

agricultural worker ordinarily consisted of *dhoti*, *Gamchha* (napkin), *Gemji* (vest) for men and *saree* and blouse for women and small shirts for children, but people living in zone III, which is a hilly one, wore *dhotis* for small size and big turban. Use of footwear was very rare.

7·4. *Fuel and lighting.*—Expenditure on account of fuel being practically nil an agricultural labour family spent, on an average, about Rs. 7 or 1·3 per cent. of the total expenditure on account of kerosene oil and match box.

7·5. *House rent and repairs.*—Most of the agricultural workers owned their houses. These were *kacha* houses with mud walls roofed with thatches. Facilities for ventilation and drainage were nil. The following statement taken from the General Family Report shows the average number of persons per room in the different categories of families :—

STATEMENT XII

Number of persons per room

Category of families	Average number of persons per room
(1)	(2)
1. Agricultural workers' families	1·8
2. Agricultural families	2·0
3. All families	2·0

The rooms of the houses of agricultural workers' families were generally of very small size.

7·6. *Services and miscellaneous.*—Next in important to food group, was the 'service and miscellaneous' group accounting for about Rs. 46 or 8 per cent of the total expenditure. The most important items of expenditure were tobacco or *bidi* and intoxicants, including country made liquor called differently as *Ruhi* or *Madhu* or *Apang* etc. In zone III, the high proportion of expenditure on tobacco, *pan supari* and liquor was the reason for the comparatively high percentage of expenditure on this group. Details for all the three zones are given in the cost of living section.

8. *Economic levels of living*—

8·1. The distribution of agricultural labour families according to expenditure per consumption unit* is given in Table 10. The percentage expenditure incurred on various items of consumption for the different levels has also been given.

* According to Luk's co-efficients.

About 31 per cent of the families—which is the largest single concentration —were in the expenditure group "Rs. 201—250". The average size of these families was 3·7 with 2·8 consumption units. The next important lower group which accounted for 24 per cent. of the agricultural labour families was "Rs. 151—200" with an average size and consumption units of 3·9 and 3·3 respectively. About 12 per cent of the families with an average size of 2·8 persons and 2·3 consumption units were in the group of "Rs. 251—300". On the whole, there were about 11 per cent in the highest level of living, viz., Rs. 351 and above, while the lowest* level of living, viz., Rs. 51—100 accounted for about 3·7 per cent. It is only in this group that the average size and the average number of consumption units were the largest, the figures being 8·9 and 7·4 respectively. There was practically not much difference in the expenditure incurred on various items.

9. *Cost of living—*

9·1. ' Weights ' for the construction of cost of living indices for agricultural workers are available from the percentage distribution of expenditure on the different groups. Retail price data for important items of consumption for the period of the enquiry, viz., 12 months, for each village were also collected simultaneously with the family living studies. These prices were averaged over a period of one year in order to allow for seasonal fluctuations.

Details in respect of individual items in each group along with their "weights" proportional to total expenditure, and retail prices per unit have been given in the Annexure.

10. *Indebtedness—*

10·1. About 33 per cent. of the families were indebted. The proportion of casual and attached workers' families in debt to the total number of families in each category was almost the same as the over-all figure. The percentage of indebted families was high (47 per cent) in zone I, while in the other two zones, it was slightly less than 30. Even among the indebted families, the average annual debt was low, the debt per indebted family being only Rs. 17. The debt per indebted casual workers' family worked out to only Rs. 13 as against Rs. 47 in the case of indebted attached workers' family. In the case of attached workers' families with land the average debt was relatively high, viz., Rs. 69. Table 12 gives the details.

* There was not a single family in the level '0—50'.

11·2. Major portion of the debt was incurred for meeting consumption expenditure. But in the case of families of attached workers with land who had comparatively high debt (Rs. 69) almost the entire amount was incurred on account of social purposes. Production accounted for only Rs. 2 out of a total average debt of Rs. 17.

11·3. The main sources of borrowing were friends and relatives, shopkeepers and employers. The help rendered by the money-lenders and co-operative societies to the agricultural workers was practically nil.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. *Coverage and size of sample—*

1·1. The Intensive Family Survey covered 32 villages in all, spread over three zones into which the State was divided for purposes of the enquiry. In all, 205 agricultural labour families were covered by the Intensive Family Survey which spread over a year from 1st March 1950 to 28th February 1951.

2. *Structure and size of agricultural labour families—*

2·1. Of the agricultural labour families selected for Intensive Family Survey, 89 per cent were those of casual workers and 11 per cent of attached workers.

2·2. Of the total wage earners, 73 per cent. were men and 27 per cent women. There was no child labour in Assam. On an average, there were 3·7 persons per family, of whom 1·4 were earners and 1·3 wage earners, consisting of 0·9 men and 0·4 women.

3. *Employment—*

3·1. On an average, an adult male agricultural earner was employed for wages for 208 and 48 and a woman for 136 and 19 days respectively in agricultural and non-agricultural labour. An adult male earner in the casual agricultural labour family was employed for 194 days in agricultural labour and 53 days in non-agricultural labour. A female earner in the above category was employed for 135 days and 20 days respectively in agricultural and non-agricultural labour.

3·2. Of the total mandays worked by casual workers during the year, men contributed 79 per cent. and women 21 per cent.

3·3. The total mandays worked were distributed as follows among the different agricultural operations ; harvesting 20·9 per cent., preparatory operations 15·6 per cent., transplanting 9 per cent., ploughing 8·2 per cent threshing 7·4 per cent., sowing 4·2 per cent., weeding 3·8 per cent., and others 10·4 per cent. Non-agricultural labour accounted for 19·9 per cent. of total mandays worked by casual workers.

B. Unemployment—

3·4. On an average, an adult male could not secure wage employment for 61 days in a year. The main reason for unemployment was want of work which accounted for 25 days. A casual worker was unemployed for 70 days during the year, of which 29 days were accounted for by want of work. An attached worker was unemployed only for 12 days during the year.

4. *Wages—Modes of payment and rates—*

4·1. *Modes of payment.*—About 96 per cent. of the total mandays worked were paid in cash at time rates, such wages being supplemented by perquisites for about 40 per cent. mandays. Payments in kind formed only 0·5 per cent of the mandays worked by casual workers, while those made partly in cash and partly in kind accounted for only 3·0 per cent ; piece wages were almost insignificant and formed only 0·6 per cent. of the man-days worked. In zone III, time wage in cash was the only mode of payment and perquisites were supplied only in the case of 5 per cent. mandays. In zones I and II, it was noticed that cases of supply of perquisites to women were less than to men and their daily cash value also was less. They were heavier in zone I, consisting of one or two meals, valued at about 13 and 11 annas respectively per day for men and women ; in zone II they consisted of *pansupari*, tobacco and light tiffin of an average daily value of about 4½ annas for men and 3 annas for women.

4·2. *Mean wage under each mode.*—Taking payments made at time rates in cash, the weighted mean wage for men and women workers was 33·3 and 28·3 annas respectively when perquisites were supplied, and 26·9 and 20·1 annas respectively when payments were made without perquisites. Standard deviation in the former case were 7·3 and 7·0 annas and in the latter 8·0 and 6·4 annas respectively.

4·3. *Rates for agricultural operations.*—Taking all modes of wage payment together, the weighted average daily wage rates in agriculture for men and women were Rs. 1-13-10 and 1-6-0 respectively. Women were generally paid less for the same work by a little below one-third of the rate paid to men. The statement below gives the mean wage for men and women for each agricultural operation.

STATEMENT I

Average daily wage rates for adult casual workers in different agricultural operations.

Operations	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Preparatory	1 14 5	1 12 10
Ploughing	1 11 2	1 11 2
Sowing	1 8 0	1 8 0
Transplanting	1 12 10	1 9 7
Weeding	2 1 7	1 8 0
Irrigating	1 12 10	1 9 7
Harvesting	1 14 5	1 9 7
Threshing	1 12 10	1 3 2
Others	1 14 5	1 0 0
All agricultural operations ..	1 13 10	1 6 0

4·4. *Comparison of mean wage in agricultural and non-agricultural employment.*—The statement below gives the mean wage in agricultural and non-agricultural employment in each zone—

STATEMENT II

Mean wage (in Rs. a. p.) in agricultural and non-agricultural labour in different zones.

Zone	Labour			
	Agricultural labour		Non-agricultural labour	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
I	2 2 5	1 11 1	2 4 10	1 1 7
II	1 8 8	1 2 8	1 9 7	0 14 5
III	2 4 2	1 9 10	1 14 5	1 9 7
State	1 13 10	1 6 0	1 12 10	1 4 10

4·5. *Extent of low wage mandays.*—Wage rates were lower in zone II, while they were almost similar in zones I and III. The over-all rate for men and women in agriculture, was Rs. 1-8-8 and Rs. 1-2-8 in zone II, Rs. 2-2-5 and Rs. 1-11-1 respectively in zone I and Rs. 2-4-2 and Rs. 1-9-10 respectively in zone III. For the State as a whole, the over-all rate in agriculture was Rs. 1-13-10 and Rs. 1-6-0 respectively for men and women workers. Two-thirds of the rate for men were in the wage range 18—22 annas and two-thirds of that for women in the range 14—18 annas.

5. *Income of agricultural labour families*—

5·1. The estimated annual income per family, consisting of 3·7 persons of whom 1·4 were earners, amounted to Rs. 601. The details for the zones are given below.

STATEMENT III

Average annual income of agricultural labour family in the different zones.

Zone	Size of the family	Earning strength of family	Income per family Rs.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I	3·1	1·3	642
II	4·2	1·5	593
III	2·9	1·2	559
State	3·7	1·4	601

5·2. For the State as a whole, income from agricultural and non-agricultural wages comprised 69·4 and 16·3 per cent. and that from land and other occupations and sources 7·5 and 6·8 per cent. respectively. Non-agricultural work consisted mostly of work in the tea gardens in zone II and of road-repairing, carting etc. elsewhere. Occupations other than farming consisted of weaving cloth, basket-making, selling vegetables, fruits, fish, fowls, eggs and pork, milk, curd and firewood, etc.

6. *Consumption expenditure*—

6·1. The average annual expenditure of an agricultural labour family was Rs. 589* as against an annual income of Rs. 601*. The expenditure per consumption unit workedout to Rs. 202 with a standard, deviation of Rs. 77) the expenditure per capita being Rs. 159, on an average. The following statement shows the percentage expenditure incurred on the different consumption groups :—

STATEMENT IV

1. Food	85·0
2. Clothing and footwear	4·5
3. Fuel and lighting	1·3
4. House rent and repairs	1·3
5. Services and miscellaneous	7·9
Total ..	100·0

Expenditure on food formed the bulk. The main and the most important cereal consumed throughout Assam was rice.

6·2. The consumption of cereals per consumption unit worked out to 22·8 oz., per day, the figure for per capita consumption being 18·4 ounces a day. Including the cereal content of perquisites the intake of cereals per consumption unit comes to 26·9 ozs. or 21·7 ozs. per capita. Use of fish was almost a regular feature for agricultural workers diet. The consumption of liquor (country-made) was also in vogue to a great extent, particularly in zone III where the hill tribes lived.

6·3. *Levels of living.*—About 55 per cent. of the families were in the expenditure groups Rs. '151—250.' The largest single concentration was, however, in the group Rs. ' 201—250 ', accounting for about 31 per cent. of the total families. These families had, on an average, 3·7 persons and 2·8 adult consumption units. There were no families in the lowest group, viz., ' Rs 0—50 '. On

*Excludes expenditure on ceremonies which was Rs. 9.

the other hand, the highest expenditure group, viz., Rs. 351 and above accounted for as much as 11 per cent. of the total families. There were, on an average, 2·0 persons and 1·4 consumption units. There was not much difference in the expenditure incurred on various items of consumption between the different levels of living.

7. *Indebtedness*—

One-third of the families were reported to be in debt. The average debt per indebted family, however, was small and worked out to about Rs. 17. The purpose of debt was mostly for meeting consumption expenditure and in some cases social ceremonies. The sources of debt were friends and relatives, employers and shopkeepers.

ANNEXURE I

Average Budget

Zone I

(1)	Average annual expenditure (2)	Percentage to the total expenditure (3)
Food	559·2	87·6
Clothing and footwear	30·6	4·8
Fuel and lighting	7·1	1·1
House rent and repairs	5·8	0·9
Services and miscellaneous	35·6	5·6
Total ..	638·3	100·0

Items (1)	Average annual expenditure (2)	Weights (3)	Unit of quantity (4)	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity (5)
Food—				
(*a*) *Cereals*				
Rice	312·1	48·9	1 seer	0 7 0
Other Cereals	0·1	..	..	..
Total ..	312·2	48·9		
(*b*) *Pulses—*				
Kalai	5·0	0·8	1 seer	0 6 6
Khesari	6·9	1·1	,,	0 6 0
Arhar	0·6	0·1	,,	0 11 3
Masoor	4·5	0·7	,,	0 11 0
Total ..	17·0	2·7		
Gur and sugar	16·0	2·5	,,	Gur 1 2 0
Spices	8·2	1·3	..	..
Edible oil	16·5	2·6	1 seer	3 0 0
Vegetables	11·6	1·8	..	..
Salt	5·4	0·8	1 seer	0 4 0
Milk and milk products ..	4·9	0·8	..	..
Meat, fish and eggs	14·0	2·2		
Others (food perquisites)* ..	153·4	24·0		
Total ..	230·0	36·0		
Total for Food ..	559·2	87·6		

* *Break-up for food perquisites* :—

Commodity	Annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	118·0	18·5
Kalai	1·9	0·3
Khesari	2·6	0·4
Arhar	0·2	..
Masoor	1·7	0·3
Total ..	124·4	19·5

Appendix Zone I—contd.

Items (1)	Average annual expenditure (2)	Weights (3)	Unit of quantity (4)	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity (5)
Clothing and footwear—				
Dhoti	2·6	0·4	One	3 0 0
Towel	1·7	0·3	,,	1 0 0
Shirt	6·1	1·0	..	..
Half pant	5·2	0·8	..	..
Blouse	4·4	0·7	One	2 4 0
Saree	10·6	1·6	,,	6 0 0
Total ..	30·6	4·8		
Fuel and lighting—				
Kerosene oil	4·6	0·7	Per bottle	0 6 6
Match box	2·5	0·4	One	0 1 0
Total ..	7·1	1·1		
House-rent and repairs ..	5·8	0·9	..	..
Services and miscellaneous—				
Barber	1·8	0·3	..	..
Washing soap	1·0	0·2	1 seer	2 0 0
Tobacco	10·0	1·6	1 seer	2 0 0
Pan supari	14·0	2·2	..	
Liquor	6·0	0·9	..	
Medicines	2·8	0·4	..	
Total ..	35·6	5·6		
Grand Total ..	638·3	100·0		

Zone II

(1)	Average annual expenditure (2)	Percentage to the total expenditure (3)
Food	492·3	85·7
Clothing and footwear	24·3	4·2
Fuel and lighting..	6·8	1·2
House rent and repairs	9·4	1·6
Services and miscellaneous	41·8	7·3
Total ..	574·6	100·0

Items (1)	Average annual expenditure (2)	Weights (3)	Unit of quantity (4)	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity (5)
Food—				
(*a*) *Cereals—*				
Rice	367·0	63·9	1 Seer	0 7 0
Other cereals	6·4	1·1	..	..
Total ..	373·4	65·0		
(*b*) *Pulses—*				
Masoor	7·0	1·2	1 Seer	0 9 0
Khesari	5·0	0·9	,,	0 8 0
Kalai	2·0	0·3	,,	0 7 6
Total ..	14·0	2·4		
Gur and sugar	9·4	1·6	Seer	*Gur* 0 12 0 *Sugar* 1 2 6
Spices	4·2	0·7	..	..
Edible oil	8·7	1·5	1 seer	3 0 0
Vegetables	4·4	0·8		
Salt	6·6	1·2	1 seer	0 4 0
Milk and milk products ..	2·7	0·5	..	..
Meat and fish	2·2	0·4		
Others (food perquisites)* ..	66·7	11·6		
Total ..	104·9	18·3		
Total for food ..	492·3	85·7		

* *Break-up for food perquisites :—*

Commodity	Annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	57·5	10.0
Other cereals	1·0	0·2
Masoor	1·1	0·2
Khesari	0·8	0·1
Kalai	0·3	0·1
Total ..	60·7	10·6

Zone II—contd.

Items (1)	Annual expenditure per family (2)	Weights (3)	Unit of quantity (4)	Base period retail price per unit of quantity (5)
Clothing and footwear—				
Dhoti	4·0	0·7	One	4 0 0
Gemji	3·0	0·5	,,	1 8 0
Gamchha	2·0	0·4	,,	1 0 0
Half pant	3·5	0·6	,,	..
Saree	10·3	1·8	,,	5 0 0
Blouse	1·5	0·2	,,	1 0 0
Total ..	24·3	4·2		
Fuel and lighting—				
Kerosene oil	4·5	0·8	Per bottle	0 6 6
Match box	2·3	0·4	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	6·8	1·2		
House-rent and repairs	9·4	1·6		
Services and miscellaneous—				
Barber	4·4	0·7		
Washing soap	3·3	0·6	1 seer	1 12 0
Bidi, Cigarette & Tobacco ..	20·5	3·6	Per bundle	0 2 0
Pan supari	9·2	1·6		
Liquor	2·2	0·4		
Amusement	2·2	0·4		
Total ..	41·8	7·3		
Grand Total ..	574·6	100·0		

Zone III

(1)	Average annual expenditure (2)	Percentage to total expenditure (3)
Food	427·8	77·7
Clothing and footwear	27·9	5·1
Fuel and lighting	10·9	1·9
House-rent and repairs	4·9	0·9
Services and miscellaneous	79·1	14·4
Total ..	550·6	100·0

Items (1)	Average annual expenditure (2)	Weights (3)	Unit of quantity (4)	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity (5)
Food—				
(*a*) *Cereals—*				
Rice	279·3	50·7	1 Seer	0 11 6
Other cereals (Maize)	12·3	2·2	..	..
Total ..	291·6	52·9		
(*b*) *Pulses—*				
Masoor	5·4	1·0	1 Seer	0 13 0
Mati Kalai	4·0	0·7	,,	0 7 0
Khesa	2·0	0·4	,,	0 8 0
Total ..	11·4	2·1		
Gur and sugar	21·3	3·9	,,	*Gur* 0 12 0 Sugar 1 1 6
Spices	9·6	1·7	,,	..
Edible oil	14·7	2·7	1 Seer	3 0 0
Vegetables	12·4	2·3	..	..
Salt	7·2	1·3	1 Seer	0 4 0
Milk and milk Products ..	2·8	0·5		
Meat, fish and eggs	26·5	4·8		
Others (food perquisites)* ..	30·3	5·5		
Total ..	124·8	22·7		
Total for food ..	427·8	77·7		

* *Break-up for food perquisites :—*

Commodity	Annual expenditure	Weights
Rice	21·3	3·9
Other cereals	0.9	0·2
Masoor	0·4	0·1
Kalai	0·3	0·1
Khesari	0·2	..
Total ..	23·1	4·3

Zone III—Contd.

Items (1)	Annaul expenditure (2)	Weights (3)	Unit of quantity (4)	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity (5)
Clothing and footwear—				
Dhoti	3·0	0·5	One	3 0 0
Gamji	2·5	0·5	,,	1 0 0
Gamchha	2·4	0·4	,,	1 0 0
Saree	4·0	0·7	,,	4 0 0
Frock	6·0	1·2	,,	..
Blouse	2·0	0·4	,,	2 0 0
Half pant	4·0	0·7	,,	..
Shirt	4·0	0·7	,,	..
Total ..	27·9	5·1		
Fuel and lighting—				
Kerosene oil	8·5	1·5	Per bottle	0 6 6
Match box	2·4	0·4	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	10·9	1·9		
House rent and repairs	4·9	0·9		
Services and miscellaneous—				
Washerman	3·0	0·5		
Barber	2·0	0·4		
Washing soap	3·5	0·6	1 seer	2 0 0
Tobacco	24·0	4·4	,,	2 0 0
Pan supari	10·0	1·8		
Liquor	32·0	5·8		
Medicines	2·0	0·4		
Amusements	2·6	0·5		
Total ..	79·1	14·4		
Grand Total ..	550·6	100·0		

ANNEXURE I
APPENDIX TABLES
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TABLE 1 —*Extent of Agricultural and Non-agricultural Employment on wages by categories of families*

Category of families	Percentage of families†	Average size of family	Average number of agricultural workers per family				Average number of days per labourer* employed on wages during the year								
							Agricultural operations			Non-agricultural labour			Total		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. *Casual workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land ..	25·5	4·6	1·0	0·5	..	1·5	173	102	..	62	25	..	235	127	..
(*ii*) Without land	63·3	3·2	0·9	0·3	..	1·2	203	152	..	49	17	..	252	169	..
All ..	88·8	3·6	0·9	0·4	..	1·3	194	135	..	53	20	..	247	155	..
II. *Attached workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land	2·4	5·9	1·5	0·2	..	1·7	208	19	..	27	..	..	235	19	..
(*ii*) Without land	8·8	3·6	1·1	0·1	..	1·2	328	206	..	14	7	..	342	213	..
All ..	11·2	4·1	1·1	0·2	..	1·3	298	144	..	18	4	..	316	148	..
All families ..	100·0	3·7	0·9	0·4	..	1·3	208	136	..	48	19	..	256	155	..

* The classification given in this Table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

† Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the State :—1,77,000.

TABLE 2.—*Employment and wages of casual agricultural workers*

Operations	Percentage of casual workers employed		Percentage of man-days worked		Average number of days worked		Percentage of wages earned		Average daily wage (in annas)	
1	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9	Men 10	Women 11
I. *Agricultural operations*—										
(*i*) Preparatory ..	46·3	2·7	14·4	1·2	71	25	15·7	1·2	30·4	28·8
(*ii*) Ploughing ..	43·4	10·3	7·6	0·6	35	44	7·4	0·6	27·2	27·2
(*iii*) Sowing	53·5	9·3	3·6	0·6	15	13	3·2	0·5	24·0	24·0
(*iv*) Transplanting ..	47·1	16·8	6·5	2·5	30	32	6·8	2·3	28·8	25·6
(*v*) Weeding	46·4	14·3	3·2	0·7	15	11	3·9	0·6	33·6	24.0
(*vi*) Irrigating	4·1	2·2	0·3	0·2	16	22	0·3	0·2	28·8	25·6
(*vii*) Harvesting ..	67·2	24·0	15·8	5·1	51	46	17·8	4·6	30·4	25·6
(*viii*) Threshing ..	49·7	13·8	4·1	3·3	18	51	4·3	2·2	28·8	19·2
(*ix*) Others	45·7	19·7	5·8	4·6	28	51	6·5	2·7	30.4	16·0
All agricultural operations	69·9	30·1	61·3	18·8	189	134	65·9	14·9	29·8	21·9
II. Non-agricultural labour	59·7	16·9	17·2	2·7	62	35	17·5	1·7	28·8	17·6
III. All Labour ..	69·9	30·1	78·5	21·5	242	153	83·4	16·6	29·8	20·8

1 Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers Columns 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

NOTE :—Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the State :—

Men	Women	Children	Total
145,000	62,000	..	207,000

TABLE 3.—*Unemployment* of adult male agricultural workers.*

Months	All agricultural labourers				Attached labourers				Casual labourers.			
	Percentage* of earners employed	Average number of days unemployed			Percentage* of earners employed	Average number of days unemployed			Percentage* of earners employed	Average number of days unemployed		
		Total	For want of work	For other reasons		Total	For want of work	For other reasons		Total	For want of work	For other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
March 1950	94·1	6·9	4·0	2·9	84·8	0·8	..	0·8	95·6	7·9	4·6	3·3
April 1950	96·5	5·8	2·9	2·9	99·0	2·0	0·4	1·6	96·1	6·5	3·4	3·1
May 1950	95·5	5·8	1·8	4·0	93·9	0·9	0·3	0·6	95·8	6·6	2·0	4·6
June 1950	95·9	4·3	1·2	3·1	99·0	0·5	0·4	0·1	95·4	4·9	1·4	3·5
July 1950	94·1	4·3	1·2	3·1	99·0	0·7	..	0·7	93·2	4·9	1·4	3·5
August 1950	95·2	4·8	1·1	3·7	99·0	0·6	..	0·6	94·6	5·5	1·3	4·2
September 1950	94·6	5·1	1·6	3·5	99·0	0·6	..	0·6	93·9	5·9	1·9	4·0
October 1950	95·2	5·8	2·8	3·0	93·9	1·2	1·0	0·2	95·4	6·6	3.1	3·5
November 1950	97·8	4·6	2·1	2·5	99·0	1·9	0·4	1·5	97·6	5·1	2·0	3·1
December 1950	96·1	4·1	1·5	2·6	99·0	1·0	..	1·0	95·6	4·7	1·8	2·9
January 1951	93·8	5·0	2·7	2·3	99·0	0·8	0·6	0·2	92·9	5·8	3·0	2.8
February 1951	94·1	4·9	2·6	2·3	93·9	1·1	0·6	0·5	94·1	5·5	2·9	2.6
Monthly average	95·2	5·1	2·1	3·0	96·5	1·0	0·3	0·7	95·0	5·8	2·4	3·4

*Unemployment herein relates to those earners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day; those who remained unemployed throughout the whole month were excluded from this account.

NOTE :—Estimated number of adult male agricultural workers in the State :—

(*i*) Attached	24,000
(*ii*) Casual	145,000
Total	169,000

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only.*

Modes of payment	Percentage of man-days	Wage slabs (in annas)								Mean daily wage (weighted by man-days)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	(As.) 11	(As.) 12
				MEN							
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisities	34·6	0·8	..	..	0·9	1·1	8·8	7·7	15.3	33·3	7·3
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	39·1	..	1·1	5·5	9·1	6·6	0·8	10·8	5.2	26·9	8·0
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	0·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	0·3	41·3	4·6
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	2·1	..	..	0·2	1·1	..	0·8	..	..	25 5	4·4
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	0·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	0·2	37·6	4·6
VI. All modes*	76·5	0·8	1·1	5·7	11·1	7·7	10·4	18·7	21·0	29·8	8·4

*This is the percentage share of men to the total man-days worked by men, and women.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations only*—contd.

Modes of payment	Percentage of man-days	Wage slabs (in annas)								Mean daily wage (weighted by man-days)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	(As.) 11	(As.) 12
					WOMEN						
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	5.4	..	..	..	0·6	1.8	1·2	0·4	1·4	28·3	7·0
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	17·3	0·1	4·5	1·5	4·5	3·9	1·9	0·5	0·4	20·1	6·4
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	0·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·1	38·4	..
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	0·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	44·3	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	0·4	..	0·3	..	0·1	..	..	..	..	13·4	3·7
All modes ..	23·5	0·1	4·8	1·5	5·2	5·7	3·1	0·9	2·2	21·9	7·9

TABLE 5.—*Average daily wage of casual workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations*

Mode of wage payment	Percentage of man-days worked		Average wage per day (in annas) per earner					
			Cash or cash equivalent		Value of perquisites		Total	
1	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9
I. TIME WAGES								
(i) *Cash*—								
With perquisites	34·4	5·3	24·8	22·7	8·3	5·3	33·1	28·0
Without perquisites	39·0	17·2	26·9	19·8	..	..	26·9	19·8
(ii) *Kind*—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	0·4	0·1	41·4	38·4	..	..	41·4	38·4
(iii) *Cash and kind*—								
With perquisites	2·1	0·2	22·9	41·5	2·4	3·0	25·3	44·5
Without perquisites	0·3	0·4	37·6	13·3	..	..	37·6	13·3
II. PIECE WAGES								
(i) *Cash*—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) *Kind*—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) *Cash and kind*—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. All Modes	76·5	23·5	26·0	20·6	3·8	1·3	29·8	21·9

NOTE :—(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of man-days put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers.

(2) There was no child worker in the State.

(3) Including piece wages, which accounted for 0·6 per cent of total man-days.

TABLE 6.—*Average Annual net income of agricultural workers' families by sources*

Category of families	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					
	Cultivation of land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Casual	152	364	136	66	11	729
(*i*) With land	(20·9)	(49·9)	(18·7)	(9·0)	(1·5)	(100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	416 (77·3)	93 (17·3)	21 (3·9)	8 (1·5)	538 (100·0)
All ..	44 (7·4)	401 (67·6)	105 (17·8)	34 (5·7)	9 (1·5)	593 (100·0)
II. *Attached*	231	477	71	54	22	855
(*i*) With land	(27·0)	(55·8)	(8·3)	(6·4)	(2·5)	(100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	564 (92·1)	35 (5·7)	9 (1·5)	4 (0·7)	612 (100·0)
All ..	51 (7·6)	545 (81·8)	43 (6·5)	19 (2·8)	8 (1·3)	666 (100·0)
III. All families	45 (7·5)	417 (69·4)	98 (16·3)	32 (5·3)	9 (1·5)	601 (100·0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total income.

TABLE 7.—*Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups*

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average number of persons per family	Average earning* strength per family	Average annual income	Average annual expenditure per family excluding ceremonies						Average annual expenditure on ceremonies
					Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual Workers' families*											
(*i*) With land	25·5	4·6	1·6	729	586 (84·9)	32 (4·6)	8 (1·2)	10 (1·4)	54 (7·9)	690 (100·0)	12
(*ii*) Without land.	63·3	3·2	1·3	538	459 (85·5)	25 (4·7)	7 (1·3)	5 (0·9)	41 (7·6)	537 (100·0)	6
All ..	88·8	3·6	1·4	593	493 (85·4)	27 (4·7)	7 (1·2)	6 (1·0)	45 (7·7)	581 (100·0)	8
II. *Attached workers' families*											
With Land	2·4	5·9	1·9	855	652 (84·2)	36 (4·7)	7 (0·9)	18 (2·3)	61 (7·9)	774 (100·0)	82
(*ii*) Without land	8·8	3·6	1·3	612	521 (82·8)	23 (3·7)	11 (1·8)	20 (3·2)	54 (8·5)	629 (100·0)	2
All ..	11·2	4·1	1·4	666	548 (83·0)	26 (3·9)	10 (1·5)	20 (3·1)	56 (8·5)	660 (100·0)	19
III. All families	100·0	3·7	1·4	601	501 (85·0)	27 (4·5)	7 (1·3)	8 (1·3)	46 (7·9)	589 (100·0)	9

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total expenditure.

TABLE 8.—*Average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants*

Category of families	Average size of family	Average annual expenditure (in rupees) on												
		Food												
		Cereals	Pulses	Gur and Sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk & milk products	Meat, fish & eggs	Others	Total	Tobacco	Intoxicants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*														
(*i*) With land	4·6	432·6	14·7	13·6	4·5	12·2	7·1	8·8	4·2	6·2	81·8	585·7	12·4	10·0
(*ii*) Without land	3·2	318·8	14·2	12·6	6·2	11·2	7·3	5·6	2·3	10·8	70·0	459·0	9·9	10·0
All ..	3·6	351·7	14·3	12·9	5·7	11·5	7·2	6·5	2·8	9·5	73·4	495·5	10·6	9·9
II. *Attached workers' families*														
(*i*) With land	5·9	397·8	13·8	14·8	4·8	10·6	8·3	6·4	5·7	6·2	183·8	652·2	23·6	5·7
(*ii*) Without land	3·6	245·6	16·3	17·2	9·4	16·5	13·2	4·8	7·5	11·4	178·9	520·8	19·9	6·5
All ..	4·1	277·5	15·8	16·8	8·4	15·2	12·3	5·2	7·1	10·2	179·9	548·4	20·7	6·3
III. All families	3·7	343·3	14·5	13·3	6·0	11·9	7·8	6·4	3·3	9·6	85·2	501·3	11·7	9·5

* This group consisted of meals chiefly, which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of agricultural workers' families according to economic levels of living*

Category of families	Average size in consumption units*	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit varying from (Rs.)								
				0—50	51—100	101—150	151—200	201—250	251—300	301—350	351 & above	All families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. *Casual workers' families*—												
(*i*) With land	3·7	190·0	57·2	..	0·8	3·0	7·1	10·1	3·4	0·8	0·3	25·5
(*ii*) Without land	2·6	209·6	81·4	..	2·9	7·3	13·5	19·1	6·8	4·4	9·3	63·3
All ..	2·9	202·4	76·1	..	3·7	10·3	20·6	29·2	10·2	5·2	9·6	88·8
II. *Attached workers' families*—												
(*i*) With land	5·2	165·4	124·9	..	..	1·1	0·6	..	..	..	0·7	2·4
(*ii*) Without land ..	2·9	216·3	68·4	..	..	1·3	3·0	1·6	2·1	0·3	0·5	8·8
All ..	3·4	200·0	84·2	..	..	2·4	3·6	1·6	2·1	0·3	1·2	11·2
III. All families	3·0	202·1	76·9	..	3·7	12·7	24·2	30·8	12·3	5·5	10·8	100·0

* Consumption units based on Lusk's Co-efficients.

TABLE 10.—*Average annual expenditure per family by economic levels of living by major groups*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Average size of family		Annual expenditure per family on						Percentage expenditure per family on					Total
		Persons	Consumption unit	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House-rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and misc.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·0
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 ..	3·7	8·9	7·4	525	22	8	9	59	623	84·2	3·6	1·3	1·5	9·4	100·0
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 ..	12·7	4·7	3·8	440	21	7	11	46	525	83·8	4·0	1·4	2·1	8·7	100·0
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 ..	24·2	3·9	3·3	482	25	7	9	40	563	85·6	4·4	1·4	1·6	7·0	100·0
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250 ..	30·8	3·7	2·8	511	28	6	7	40	592	86·4	4·7	1·0	1·2	6·7	100·0
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300 ..	12·3	2·8	2·3	549	32	9	7	55	652	84·2	5·0	1·4	1·1	8·3	100·0
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350 ..	5·5	2·0	1·8	513	29	8	7	50	607	84·6	4·8	1·3	1·1	8·2	100·0
Rs. 351 and above ..	10·8	2·0	1·4	520	29	11	3	65	628	82·9	4·6	1·7	0·5	10·3	100·0
All levels ..	100·0	3·7	3·0	501	27	7	8	46	589	85·0	4·5	1·3	1·3	7·9	100·0

N.B.– Any group say Rs. 101—Rs. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit, rounded to the nearest rupee lies in the range, Rs. 101—Rs. 150.

TABLE 11.—*Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per adult consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Quantity consumed per day			
		Per consumption unit		Per capita	
		Cereals (ozs)	Pulses (ozs)	Cereals (ozs)	Pulses (ozs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto to Rs. 100	3·7	10·0	0·4	8·3	0·2
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	12·7	15·1	0·7	12·4	0·5
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	24·2	24·2	0·7	20·2	0·6
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	30·8	25·7	0·7	19·6	0·5
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	12·3	25·1	1·1	20·1	0·8
Rs. 301 and above	16·3	36·6	1·1	27·9	0·9
All levels	100·0	22·8	0·7	18·4	0·6

N.B.—The above figures do not include perquisites.

TABLE 12.—*Extent, purpose and source of debt, by category of agricultural workers' families*

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average number of earners	Percentage of indebted families to total in col. 2	Average size of indebted families	Average number of earners per indebted family	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family	Distribution of debt per indebted family								
									Purpose				Source				
									Production	Consumption	Social purposes	Others	Employers	Shopkeepers	Money lenders	Co-operative societies	Others
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I. *Casual workers' families.*																	
(*i*) With land ..	25·5	4·6	1·6	16·2	4·2	1·6	2	12	..	9	3	..	3	1	8	..	..
(*ii*) Without land ..	63·3	3·2	1·3	40·0	2·9	1·2	5	13	..	13	..	..	6	1	6	..	..
(*iii*) All ..	88·8	3·6	1·4	33·1	3·1	1·3	4	13	..	13	..	..	5	2	6	..	..
II. *Attached workers' families.*																	
(*i*) With land ..	2·4	5·9	1·9	50·0	7·3	2·0	35	69	..	1	68	..	..	66	3	..	..
(*ii*) Without land ..	8·8	3·6	1·3	29·7	4·2	1·3	11	36	26	10	..	..	30	5	1	..	..
(*iii*) All ..	11·2	4·1	1·4	34·1	5·2	1·5	16	47	17	8	22	..	20	25	2	..	..
III. All families ..	100·0	3·7	1·4	33·2	3·4	1·3	6	17	2	12	3	..	7	4	6	..	..

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

MANIPUR

Introductory.

1·1. Manipur occupies a strategic position on the eastern frontier of the Indian Union. It has an area of 8,628 square miles and a population of 577,635, according to the 1951 Census. The percentage increase in the population in 1951 as compared to 1941 was 12·8. The State consists of a vast tract of hilly country and a valley about 35 miles long and 20 miles wide enclosed on every side. The soil of the valley is reddish clay of considerable depth enriched every year by deposits of silt from the rivers and yields a luxuriant crop of rice.

1·2. According to the General Village Survey, 38·4 per cent of the land area of the sample villages was not available for cultivation, 6·4 per cent was covered by forests and 10·1 per cent was cultivable waste. The net area sown was 45·1 per cent, 4·7 per cent being cropped more than once.

1·3. The abundance of rainfall, *viz.*, 66 to 68 inches renders artificial irrigation unnecessary.

1·4. The pressure on the soil is rather high, since as much as 99·5 per cent of the population is rural and only 0·5 per cent urban. According to the General Family Survey 78·1 per cent of the rural families were agricultural and the rest non-agricultural. Amongst the agricultural families, 52·3 per cent were those of land owners, 24·3 per cent of tenants and 0·5 per cent of agricultural labourers. The average size of the agricultural holidings was 3·1 acres in the case of owners, 2·7 acres in the case of tenants and only 0·7 acre in the case of agricultural labourers. Most of the holdings being rather small could be managed with the help of family labour. The prevalent form of land tenure was *ryotwari*. The prospect of hired employment for even the limited number of agricultural labour families was, therefore, poor. This is brought out clearly by the frequency distribution of holdings which shows that large holdings, *viz.*, 10—25 acres which could offer employment to labourers accounted for only 0·8 per cent. of the total number of holdings. Thirteen per cent of the holdings were below 1 acre and about 76 per cent in the size group '1 to 5 acres'.

The agricultural labourers had, therefore, to resort to subsidiary means of livelihood such as selling vegetables, cutting fuel, fishing and manufacturing fishing tackles, etc.

2. *Coverage and size of sample.*

2·1. Four villages were selected for the enquiry and in all 15 agricultural labour families were covered by the Intensive Family Survey which was conducted for one year, namely, from the 1st March 1950 to the 28th February 1951. Each sample family was interviewed every month and

180 (15×12) monthly schedules in Form III-A were collected and 15 annual returns in Form III-B were compiled therefrom.

3. *Structure of Agricultural Labour Families.*

3·1. Of the 15 sample families, 9 were those of casual workers (2 with land and 7 without land), and the remaining 6 of attached workers (1 with land and 5 without land).

3·2. The average size of the family was 2·5. The number of earners per family was 2·0, of whom 1·2 were wage earners consisting of 1·0 men and 0·2 women. There was no child wage earner.

4. *Employment and unemployment.*

4·1. *Employment*—Table 1 shows that an adult male earner was employed for wages for 96 days in agricultural and 6 days in non-agricultural labour. The latter included bullock cart driving, repairing houses, etc. Women were not employed in non-agricultural labour, their employment in agricultural labour accounting for 33 days only. The adult male earner in casual labour families worked on an average for 98 days, 88 in agricultural and 10 days in non-agricultural labour. In the attached workers' families he worked on an average for 107 days in agricultural labour.

4·2. The Manipuris generally dislike the idea of serving under others as hired labourers. They strive to earn their livelihood by following independent pursuits, which consist of occupations like weaving and selling cloth, selling vegetables and sugarcane, cutting and selling grass, firewood, etc.

4·3. A casual male earner was employed for 98 days and a woman earner for 33 days. Details are given in Table 2. The major avenues of employment for the adult male worker were ploughing, transplanting, harvesting and threshing which accounted for 76·0 per cent of the mandays put in by men. The employment of women was mainly in threshing, transplanting and harvesting. The number of days for which an adult male casual worker was employed in important operations is shown below.

STATEMENT I

Percentage of man-days and average number of days per worker

	Percentage of mandays worked	No. of days worked per worker
	Men	Men
Ploughing	32·2	35
Transplanting	16·3	18
Harvesting	16·2	18
Threshing	11·3	14

4·4. *Unemployment.*—Table 3 shows the unemployment of adult male agricultural earners during the different months. The data have, however, their own limitations. During the year an adult male worker could not secure employment on wages for 120* days ; want of work accounted for 114 days and bad weather and other reasons for the rest. If the total number of days employed and unemployed in the case of men workers are added together, it works out to 222 days. For the remaining 143 days, they were engaged in subsidiary occupations such as cultivating their own lands, selling cloth, vegetables, fishing, etc. as is evident from Table 6, which shows that 4·4 per cent of the family income accrued from land and 60·6 per cent from occupations other than farming. Unemployment was high during September and October.

5. *Wages.*

5·1. Since the opportunities for hired employment were poor, the income of an agricultural labour family from wages formed about 35 per cent. of the total income. The modes of wage payment and wage rates of casual and attached labourers are discussed below.

Casual workers (Tables 4 and 5)

5·2. The average daily wage rate of an adult casual male earner "weighted" by mandays worked, was Rs. 1-2-1 in agriculture and Rs. 1-14-2 in non-agricultural labour. The wage rate for a woman† earner in agricultural labour was Rs. 1-0-10.

The wage rates in different agricultural operations are given below. Wages paid in kind were evaluated in terms of cash at the ruling retail prices. No perquisites were given.

STATEMENT II

Average daily wages of casual workers

Operations	Average daily wages	
	Men	Women
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1. *Agricultural operations*—		
(*i*) Preparatory	0 13 11	..
(*ii*) Ploughing	1 1 10	..
(*iii*) Sowing	..	..
(*iv*) Transplanting	1 1 10	0 15 6
(*v*) Weeding	1 4 10	..
(*vi*) Irrigating	..	..
(*vii*) Harvesting	1 2 7	1 1 2
(*viii*) Threshing	1 3 10	1 2 2
(*ix*) Others	..	..
All agricultural operations ..	1 2 1	1 0 10

*The unemployment figure given in Table 3 is the average for only 44 per cent of the workers who actually reported wage employment during the different months of the year. Assuming that the remaining 56 per cent workers were either wholly unemployed or fully self employed in occupations other than wage earning, the average number of days for which a man worker was unemployed for wages worked out to 137 days during the year.

†Women were not employed in non-agricultural labour.

For both men and women, wages were relatively high in harvesting and threshing. Preparatory operations fetched the lowest wage for men. Only men were employed in weeding which was the highest paid operation, the average daily wage rate being about Rs. 1-4-10.

5·3. The above rates are only averages. The dispersion of wages is given in Table 4 which shows that the mean wage for men was 18·1 as. with a standard deviation of 3 as. The class interval containing the mean, *viz.*, 18 as. to 22 as., accounted for only 36 per cent. of the mandays put in by men. A lower wage range, *viz.*, 14 as. to 18 as. accounted for as much as 53·1 per cent of the mandays put in by them. Only 1·8 per cent of the mandays were paid for at a rate lower than 2/3rd the mean wage. The mean wage for women was as. 16·8 with a standard deviation of as. 1·8; about 76 per cent of the mandays worked by women were in the wage range, " as. 14 to as. 18."

5·4. *Modes of wage payment*—Table 5 gives the average daily wage of casual workers according to different modes of wage payment. Both men and women were paid only at time rates without perquisites. Payment in cash formed the most important mode representing 88·4 per cent of the mandays put in by men and 72·1 per cent of the mandays worked by women. It will be seen from the following statement that wages ruled high under the most prevalent mode of wage payment, *viz.*, cash without perquisites.

STATEMENT III

Wages according to different modes of wage payment

(*Without perquisites*)

Time rates	Wages			
	Percentage of man-days worked		Men	Women
	Men	Women	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
Cash	78·6	8·0	1 2 5	1 1 4
Kind	5·6	3·1	1 0 0	0 15 5
Cash and Kind	4·7	..	0 15 0	..
All modes ..	88·9	11·1	1 2 1	1 0 10

The operational or geographical coverage of the different modes was not necessarily identical and hence the average wage rates according to different modes are not strictly comparable.

5·5. *Attached workers.*—On an average, an attached worker earned Rs. 80 per annum from wages, though individual wage income was found to vary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 140. The average daily wage income worked out to Re. 0-14-2.

6. *Income.*

6·1. The details of annual income according to different sources are given in Table 6. As already stated, income from non-farm occupations was the major source. The annual income per family was Rs. 320, of which 60·6 per cent was derived from occupations other than farming, 31·6 per cent from agricultural labour, 3·4 per cent from non-agricultural labour and 4·4 per cent from land. The total income of an attached labour family was higher than that of a casual labour family—the respective figures being Rs. 348 and Rs. 301. The lower income from wages of attached families in spite of their longer employment was due to lower rates of wages paid to them. The average income of families holding land was higher than that of those without land.

7. *Consumption expenditure.*

7·1. Table 7 gives the average annual expenditure on the various consumption groups for different categories of families. The average annual consumption expenditure per family, excluding expenditure incurred on ceremonies which came to Rs. 15, was Rs. 323 as against the average annual income of Rs. 320.

An attached labour family spent more than a casual labour family—the respective expenditure being Rs. 369 and Rs. 292. The average family size of an attached labour family was slightly higher (2·7) than that of a casual labour family (2·4). A family holding land spent more than a landless family the respective expenditures being Rs. 298 and Rs. 291 in the case of casual and Rs. 472 and Rs. 348 for attached labour families. But if the influence of the varying size of the family is eliminated and expenditure is worked out in terms of consumption units, it is found that the expenditure per consumption unit* in respect of a casual and attached family was almost the same—the respective expenditures being Rs. 149·6 and Rs. 148·2. The overall expenditure per consumption unit was Rs. 149 with a standard deviation of Rs. 34 (Table 9).

7·2. Of the total consumption expenditure, 80·8 per cent was spent on food, 7·1 per cent on clothing, 9·0 per cent on miscellaneous items and 3·1 per cent on fuel and lighting. The high percentage expenditure on food indicates a poor man's budget. The pattern of expenditure of the various categories of families was almost the same except in the case of casual families holding land who incurred a relatively low percentage expenditure on food (*viz.*, 76·0 per cent) and high percentage expenditure on clothing (*viz.*, 14·1 per cent).

7·3. The expenditure on house-rent was practically nil since all the families lived in self-owned houses.

7·4. An analysis of the expenditure on different consumption groups is given below.

---

* According to Lusk's co-offic'ents.

(*a*) *Food*—A family spent a sum of Rs. 261 on food. The labourers took two meals a day—one in the morning and one in the evening. These consisted of rice, vegetables and fish. Table 8 shows that 56·8 per cent of the total expenditure on food was spent on cereals, 19·9 per cent on fish and meat and 14·8 per cent on vegetables. Another important item of consumption was edible oil which accounted for 5·7 per cent of the total expenditure on food. No expenditure was incurred on milk and milk products.

The intake of cereals was as high as 35·6 ozs. per day per consumption unit and 31·8 ozs. per capita. Table 11 gives full details.

(*b*) *Other consumption groups*—The annual expenditure per family was Rs. 23 on the clothing group and Rs. 29 on the miscellaneous group. *Dhoti*, shirt and frock were the major items in the former group, and *bidi* and tobacco in the latter. Fuel was obtained free locally and the sum of Rs. 10 spent on fuel and lighting represents expenditure on Kerosene oil and match box only.

7·5. *Economic levels of living*—A distribution of families according to expenditure per consumption unit is given in Table 10. Sixty per cent of the families were in the expenditure group Rs. 101 to Rs. 150, and 33·3 per cent in the group Rs. 151 to Rs. 200. The percentage expenditure on food increased and that on clothing and miscellaneous groups decreased from the lower to the higher level of living. This is an indication of the dire poverty of the labourers and the existence of unsatiated demand at lower levels of living.

7·6. This is also reflected in Table 11 which shows that within the two expenditure groups Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 151 to Rs. 200, showing high concentration of labour families, the intake of cereals per consumption unit and per capita increased with the level of living. The intake per consumption unit rose from 31·8 ozs. in the group 'Rs. 101—150' to 44·5 in the group, 'Rs. 151—200'. The corresponding per capita figures were 28·8 and 38·8 ozs. respectively.

8. *Weights for the construction of cost of living index numbers.*

The expenditure incurred by an agricultural labour family on individual items of consumption, their percentage distribution and the retail prices of important items are given in the Annexure. It may be possible to construct cost of living index with the help of these data.

9. *Indebtedness*—The extent of deficit was small and hence most of the families managed without resorting to taking loans. Only 6·7 per cent of the families were indebted. The total debt per indebted family at the end of the year was Rs. 116. This debt, however, includes the past borrowings and was incurred solely to meet consumption expenditure. Table 12 gives fuller details,

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1. *Coverage and size of sample.*

1·1. In all, 15 agricultural labour families were covered by the Intensive Family Survey which was spread over a year, *viz.*, 1st March, 1950 to 28th February 1951.

2. *Structure of agricultural labour families.*

2·1. Of the 15 families, 9 were those of casual labourers and 6 of attached labourers ; 3 families held land and 12 were without land.

2·2. The average size of the family was 2·5. The number of earners per family was 2·0, of whom 1·2 were wage earners consisting of 1·0 man and 0·2 woman earners. No child labour was employed.

3. *Employment and unemployment.*

3·1. An adult male earner was employed for wages for 96 days in agricultural labour and 6 days in non-agricultural labour such as bullock cart driving, repairing houses, etc. Women earners were employed for 33 days on an average in agricultural labour. They were not employed on non-agricultural labour.

3·2. A casual man earner was employed for 98 days and a casual woman for 33 days in a year. The major avenues of employment of a male earner were ploughing, transplanting, harvesting and threshing, accounting for 76·0 per cent of the mandays put in by men.

3·3. An adult male earner was unemployed for 120 days, and self employed for about 143 days. Unemployment was high during September and October.

4. *Wages*

4·1. The average daily wage rate of a casual adult male earner, " weighted" by mandays worked, was Rs. 1-2-1 in agricultural labour and Rs. 1-14-2 in non-agricultural labour. The average daily wage of a casual woman earner

was Rs. 1-0-10 in agricultural labour. The wage rates for men and women in different agricultural operations are given below.

Wages of Casual Agricultural Workers

Operations	Average daily wages	
	Men	Women
	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1. *Agricultural operations—*		
(*i*) Preparatory	0 13 11	..
(*ii*) Ploughing	1 1 10	..
(*iii*) Sowing	..	..
(*iv*) Transplanting	1 1 10	0 15 6
(*v*) Weeding	1 4 10	..
(*vi*) Irrigating	..	..
(*vii*) Harvesting	1 2 7	1 1 2
(*viii*) Threshing	1 3 10	1 2 2
(*ix*) Others	..	..
All Agricultural operations ..	1 2 1	1 0 10

4·2. The mean daily wage for men casual workers in agricultural labour was As. 18·1 with a standard deviation of 3 As. Only 1·8 per cent of the man-days put in by men were paid at a rate lower than 2/3rd the mean wage. The mean daily wage of a woman casual worker was As. 16·8 with a standard deviation of As. 1·8.

4·3. The most important mode of wage payment was time rates in cash without perquisites which accounted for 88·4 per cent of the mandays put in by men and 72·1 per cent of the mandays put in by women.

5. *Income.*

5·1. The average annual income per family was Rs. 320, of which 60·6 per cent accrued from occupations other than farming, 31·6 per cent from agricultural labour, 3·4 per cent from non-agricultural labour and 4·4 per cent from land.

6. *Consumption expenditure.*

6·1. The average annual expenditure per family was Rs. 323 exclusive of the expenditure incurred on ceremonies, *viz.*, Rs. 15. The expenditure per consumption unit was Rs. 149 with a standard deviation of Rs. 34.

6·2. Of the total consumption expenditure, 80·8 per cent was spent on food, 7·1 per cent on clothing, 3·1 per cent on fuel lighting and 9·0 per cent on services and miscellaneous items. The high percentage expenditure on food indicates a poor man's budget.

6·3. Of the total expenditure on food, 56·8 per cent was spent on cereals (rice only), 14·8 per cent on vegetables, 19·9 per cent on fish and 5·7 per cent on edible oil. No expenditure was incurred on milk and milk products.

6·4. The intake of cereals (rice) per day was 35·6 ozs. per consumption unit and 31·8 ozs. per capita.

6·5. *Dhoti*, shirt and frock were the major items of expenditure in the clothing group. Fuel was obtained free locally and the labourers had to incur expenditure only on kerosene oil and match box. No expenditure was incurred on house rent as labourers lived in self-owned houses. *Bidi*, tobacco and *pan-supari* were the most important items of consumption in the miscellaneous group.

6·6. Sixty per cent of the families were in the level of living *Rs. 101—to 150 and 33·3 per cent in the group Rs. 151—200.

7. *Indebtedness*—Only 6·7 per cent of the families were in debt to the extent of Rs. 116. The debt was incurred for consumption purposes.

* According to expenditure per consumption unit.

ANNEXURE I

Consumption groups	Annual expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Food	261·3	80·8
Clothing and Footwear	22·7	7·1
Fuel and lighting	10·3	3·1
House-rent and repairs	..	..
Services and Miscellaneous	28·6	9·0
Total ..	322·9	100·0

Commodities	Actual annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
	Rs.			Rs. As. Ps.
Food—				
Rice	148·4	45·9	Per seer	0 3 6
Edible oil	15·0	4·6	,,	2 8 0
Vegetables	38·7	12·0	..	..
Salt	6·3	1·9	Per seer	0 4 0
Meat, fish & eggs	51·9	16·1	,,	Fish 1 8 0
Others	1·0	0·3	..	..
Total for food ..	261·3	80·8		
II. Clothing and footwear—				
Dhoti	6·0	1·9	One	4 0 0 to 5 0 0
Half pant	2·0	0·6	,,	1 8 0
Shirt	5·0	1·6	,,	5 0 0
Frock	6·0	1·9	..	..
Saree	1·0	0·3	One	5 0 0
Blouse	2·7	0·8	,,	2 0 0
Total ..	22·7	7·1	..	..

Commodities	Actual Annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
III. Fuel and lighting—	Rs.			Rs. As. Ps.
Kerosene oil	8·2	2·5	Per bottle	0 6 6
Match Box	2·1	0·6	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	10·3	3·1		
IV. House-rent and repairs	..	..	..	..
V. Services and Miscellaneous—				
Brahmin	2·0	0·6	..	..
Washing soap	3·0	0·9	Per cake	0 7 0
Bidi, Cigarettes and tobacco ..	13·5	4·3	Per bundle	0 2 0
Pan supari	10·1	3·2	..	..
Total ..	28·6	9·0	..	..
Grand Total ..	322·9	100·0		

ANNEXURE II
APPENDIX TABLES
MANIPUR

TABLE 1.—*Extent of Agricultural and Non-agricultural employment on wages by categories of agricultural labour families*

Category of families	Percentage †of families	Average size of family	Average number of agricultural workers per family				Average number of days per agricultural labourer* employed on wages during the year								
							Agricultural operations			Non-agricultural labour			Total		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. *Casual workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land ..	13·3	2·5	1·0	..	..	1·0	60	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	46·7	2·4	1·0	0·3	..	1·3	96	27	..	13	..	..	109	27	..
All ..	60·0	2·4	1·0	0·2	..	1·2	88	27	..	10	..	..	98	27	..
II. *Attached workers' families*—															
(*i*) With land	6·7	3·0	1·0	..	..	1·0	123	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	33·3	2·6	1·0	0·2	..	1·2	104	44	..	..	..	..	104	44	..
All ..	40·0	2·7	1·0	0·2	..	1·2	107	44	..	..	..	..	107	44	..
III. All families ..	100·0	2·5	1·0	0·2	..	1·2	96	33	..	6	..	..	102	33	..

*The classification given in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

† Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the State :—644.

TABLE 2.—*Employment and wages of casual agricultural workers*

Operations	Percentage of casual workers employed*		Percentage of man-days worked		Average number of days worked		Percentage of wages earned		Average daily wages (in annas)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. *Agricultural operations*—										
(*i*) Preparatory ..	25·0	..	3·9	..	13	..	2·8	..	13·9	..
(*ii*) Ploughing	75·0	..	32·2	..	35	..	30·1	..	17·8	..
(*iii*) Sowing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iv*) Transplanting ..	75·0	16·7	16·3	3·9	18	19	15·1	3·2	17·8	15·5
(*v*) Weeding	8·3	..	1·0	..	10	..	1·1	..	20·8	..
(*vi*) Irrigating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Harvesting ..	75·0	25·0	16·2	4·1	18	13	15·9	3·7	18·6	17·2
(*viii*) Threshing ..	66·7	16·7	11·3	2·1	14	11	11·8	2·1	19·8	18·2
(*ix*) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All agricultural operations	75·0	25·0	80·9	10·1	88	33	76·8	9·0	18·1	16·8
II. Non-agricultural labour	16·7	..	9·0	..	44	..	14·2	..	30·2	..
III. All Labour ..	75·0	25·0	89·9	10·1	98	33	91·0	9·0	19·4	16·8

NOTES:—(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to the total number of casual workers. Columns 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

(2) There was no child worker in the sample villages of Manipur.

(3) Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the State :—

Men	Women	Children	Total
386	116	..	502

TABLE 3.—*Unemployment* of adult male agricultural workers*

Months	Percentage of earners† employed	All labourers: Average number of days unemployed			Percentage of earners† employed	Attached labourers: Average number of days unemployed			Percentage of earners† employed	Casual labourers: Average number of days unemployed		
		Total	For want of work	For other reasons		Total	For want of work	For other reasons		Total	For want of work	For other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
March, 1950	100·0	10·9	10·9	..	100·0	5·3	5·3	..	100·0	14·7	14·7	..
April, 1950	13·3	9·5	5·0	4·5	..	..	..	..	22·2	9·5	5·0	4·5
May, 1950	13·3	17·0	10·5	6·5	..	..	..	..	22·2	17·0	10·5	6·5
June, 1950	100·0	7·1	7·5	0·3	100·0	0·8	..	0·8	100·0	12·4	12·4	..
July, 1950	100·0	7·7	7·7	..	100·0	1·3	1·2	0·1	100·0	12·0	12·0	..
August, 1950	60·0	9·2	8·9	0·3	50·0	2·7	2·7	..	66·7	12·5	12·0	0·5
September, 1950	6·7	27·0	27·0	..	16·7	27·0	27·0	..	..	..	..	..
October, 1950	6·7	23·0	19·0	4·0	..	..	..	..	11·1	23·0	19·0	4·0
November, 1950	73·3	8·4	8·4	..	66·7	10·5	10·5	..	77·8	7·1	7·1	..
December, 1950	53·3	14·0	14·0	..	..	..	..	..	88·9	14·0	14·0	..
January, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly average	43·9	10·0	9·5	0·5	36·1	4·0	3·9	0·1	49·1	10·2	8·9	1·3

*Unemployment herein relates to those who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day ; those who remained unemployed throughout the whole month were excluded from this account.

†Estimated number of male agricultural workers in the State :—

(*i*) Attached	258
(*ii*) Casual	386
Total ..	644

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations.*

Mode of payment	Percentage of mandays	Wage slabs (in annas)								Mean daily wage weighted by mandays (As.)	Standard deviation of daily wage (As.)
		Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				MEN							
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	78·6	1·6	..	36·9	32·0	8·1	..	..	..	18·3	3·0
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	5·6	..	..	5·6	..	..	..	..	..	16·0	..
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	4·7	..	..	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	16·0	..
IV. All modes ..	88·9*	1·6	..	47·2	32·0	8·1	..	..	..	18·1	3·0

* This is the percentage share of men to the total mandays worked by men and women.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of mandays worked by casual workers on agricultural operations*—contd.

Mode of payment	Percentage of mandays	Wage slabs (in annas)								Mean daily wage weighted by mandays (As.)	Standard deviation of daily wage (As.)
		Less then 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					WOMEN						
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	8·0	..	..	5·3	2·7	..	..	..	..	17·4	1·9
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	3·1	..	..	3·1	..	..	..	..	..	16·0	..
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All modes ..	11·1*	..	..	8·4	2·7	..	..	..	..	16·8	1·8

* This is the percentage share of women to the total mandays worked by men and women.

TABLE 5.—*Average daily wage of casual workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations*

Modes of wage payment	Percentage of mandays worked		Average wage per day in anaas per earner					
			Cash or cash equivalent		Value of perquisites		Total	
1	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9
I. TIME WAGES								
I. *Cash*—								
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	78·6	8·0	18·4	17·3	..	..	18·4	17·3
II. *Kind*—								
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	5·6	3·1	16·0	15·4	..	..	16·0	15·4
III. *Cash and kind*—								
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	4·7	..	14·9	..	..	..	14·9	..
All Modes ..	88·9	11·1	18·1	16·8	..	..	18·1	16·8

Note:—(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers to total number of mandays put in by all the casual workers.

(2) Payment was not made at piece rates.

TABLE 6.—*Average annual net income of agricultural workers' families by sources*

Category of families	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					
	Cultivation of land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Casual						
(*i*) With land	91 (26·9)	65 (19·2)	..	182 (53·9)	..	338 (100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	117 (40·2)	24 (8·2)	150 (51·6)	..	291 (100·0)
All ..	20 (6·6)	105 (34·9)	18 (6·0)	158 (52·5)	..	301 (100·0)
II. *Attached*						
(*i*) With land	21 (5·1)	80 (19·5)	..	310 (75·4)	..	411 (100·0)
(*ii*) Without land	..	98 (29·3)	..	237 (70·7)	..	335 (100·0)
All ..	4 (1·1)	95 (27·3)	..	249 (71·6)	..	348 (100·0)
All families ..	14 (4·4)	101 (31·6)	11 (3·4)	194 (60·6)	..	320 (100·0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total income.

TABLE 7.—*Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups*

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average number of persons per family	Average earning* strength per family	Average annual income	Average annual expenditure (excluding ceremonies)						Average annual expenditure on ceremonies
					Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & Lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual Workers' families* (*i*) With land	13·3	2.5	2·0	338	227 (76·2)	42 (14·1)	5 (1·7)	..	24 (8·0)	298 (100·0)	60
(*ii*) Without land.	46·7	2·4	1·9	291	238 (81·8)	14 (4·8)	11 (3·8)	..	28 (9·6)	291 (100·0)	13
All ..	60·0	2·4	1·9	301	235 (80·5)	21 (7·2)	9 (3·1)	..	27 (9·2)	292 (100·0)	24
II. *Attached workers' families* (*i*) With Land	6·7	3·0	2·0	411	389 (82·4)	11 (2·3)	12 (2·6)	..	60 (12·7)	472 (100·0)	..
(*ii*) Without land.	33·3	2·6	2·2	335	283 (81·3)	29 (8·3)	11 (3·2)	..	25 (7·2)	348 (100·0)	2
All ..	40·0	2·7	2·2	348	301 (81·6)	26 (7·0)	11 (3·0)	..	31 (8·4)	369 (100·0)	2
III. All families	100·0	2·5	2·0	320	261 (80·8)	23 (7·1)	10 (3·1)	..	29 (9·0)	323 (100·0)	15

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total expenditure.

TABLE 8.—*Average annual expenditure per family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants*

Category of families	Average size of the family	Average annual expenditure (in rupees) on												
		Food												Intoxicants
		Cereals	Pulses	Gur and Sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk & milk products	Meat, fish & eggs	Others	Total	Tobacco	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*														
(*i*) With land	2·5	151·5	..	..	..	9·0	25·5	5·0	..	35.5	..	226·5	8·5	..
(*ii*) Without land.. ..	2·4	118·4	..	..	..	14·4	41·6	5·5	..	55·7	2·1	237·7	11·6	..
All ..	2·4	125·8	..	..	..	13·2	38·0	5·3	..	51·2	1·7	235·2	10·9	..
II. *Attached workers' families*														
(*i*) With land	3·0	232·0	..	..	..	36·0	49·0	17·0	..	55·0	..	389·0	25·0	..
(*ii*) Without land	2·6	172·6	..	..	..	14·0	38·0	5·8	..	52·4	..	282·8	9·6	..
All ..	2·7	182·5	..	..	..	17·7	39·8	7·7	..	52·8	..	300·5	12·2	..
All families ..	2·5	148·5	..	..	..	15·0	38·7	6·3	..	51·8	1·0	261·3	11·4	..

TABLE 9.—*Distribution of agricultural workers' families according to economic levels of living*

Category of families	Average size in consumption units†	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit varying from (Rs.)								
				0—50	51—100	101—150	151—200	201—250	251—300	301—350	351 & above	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*												
(*i*) With land	2·3	159·1	28·0	..	..	6·6	6·7	..	..	..	..	13·3
(*ii*) Without land ..	2·1	146·7	39·3	..	..	26·7	13·3	6·7	..	..	..	46·7
All ..	2·1	149·6	37·6	..	..	33·3	20·0	6·7	..	..	..	60·0
II. *Attached workers' families*												
(*i*) With land	2·5	134·9	..	..	..	6·7	..	..	..	..	..	6·7
(*ii*) Without land ..	2·3	152·3	30·0	..	..	20·0	13·3	..	..	..	..	33·3
All ..	2·5	148·2	28·0	..	..	26·7	13·3	..	..	..	..	40·0
(III) All levels ..	2·3	149·0	34·2	..	..	60·0	33·3	6·7	...	..	..	100·0

† Consumption units based on Lusk's Co-efficients.

TABLE. 10—*Average annual expenditure by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Average size of family		Annual expenditure per family on						Percentage expenditure per family on					
		Persons	Consumption unit	Food Rs.	Clothing and footwear Rs.	Fuel & lighting Rs.	House rent and repairs Rs.	Services and miscellaneous Rs.	Total Rs.	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and misc.	Total
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	60 0	2·8	2·5	261	24	10	..	29	324	80·5	7·4	3·1	..	9·0	100·0
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	33·3	2·2	1·9	260	13	11	..	26	310	83·9	4·2	3·5	..	8·4	100·0
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	6·7	2·0	1·8	270	59	12	..	36	377	71·6	15·6	3·2	..	9·6	100·0
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 351 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All levels ..	100·0	2·5	2·3	261	23	10	..	29	323	80·8	7·1	3·1	..	9·0	100·0

N.B.—Any group say Rs. 101—150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit rounded to the nearest rupee lies in the range Rs. 101—Rs. 150.

TABLE 11.—*Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per adult consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Quantity consumed per day			
		Per consumption unit		Per capita	
		Cereals (ozs)	Pulses (ozs)	Cereals (ozs)	Pulses (ozs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	60·0	31·8	..	28·8	..
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	33·3	44·5	..	38·8	..
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	6·7	35·5	..	31·9	..
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 351 and above	..	..	..	..	..
All levels	100·0	35·6	..	31·8	..

TABLE 12.—*Extent, purpose and distribution of debt, by category of agricultural labour families*

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average number of earners	Percentage of indebted families to total in col. 2	Average size of indebted families	Average number of earners per indebted family	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family	Distribution of debt per indebted family								
									Purpose				Source				
							Rs.	Rs.	Production Rs.	Consumption Rs.	Social purposes Rs.	Others Rs.	Employers Rs.	Shopkeepers Rs.	Money lenders Rs.	Co-operative societies Rs.	Others Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I. *Casual workers' families.*																	
(*i*) With land ..	13·3	2·5	2·0	50·0	3·0	2·0	58	116	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
(*ii*) Without land	46·7	2·4	1·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) All ..	60·0	2·4	1·9	11·1	3·0	2·0	58	116	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
II. *Attached workers' families.*																	
(*i*) With land ..	6·7	3·0	2·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	33·3	2·6	2·2	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) All ..	40·0	2·7	2·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All families ..	100·0	2·5	2·0	6·7	3·0	2·0	58	116	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	116

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

TRIPURA

INTRODUCTORY

1·1. Tripura is one of the oldest Hindu States in the Indian Union. It is bounded on the north by the Sylhet and Cachar Districts of Assam, on the west by Tipperah and Noakhali Districts of West Bengal and a part of Sylhet, on the south by the Chittagong and Noakhali Districts and on the east by Lushai and Chittagong hills tracts. The area of the State is 4,032 square miles and the population, according to the 1951 Census, was 639,029, 93 per cent of which was rural. The increase of population over the 1941 Census was 24·5 per cent. As the number of displaced persons in the State was 100,251, the net increase of population was only 5·2 per cent. The density of population in 1951 was 159 per square mile.

1·2. The major portion of the State is hilly and covered with forests. Of the land area for which village papers are available, area under forests was 65·1 per cent. The following statement brings out the chief features of land utilisation in the State :—

STATEMENT I

Land utilisation

	Area (in acres)	Percentage
1. Total area for which village papers are available ..	2,634,240	100·0
2. Uncultivated land excluding forests	501,164	19·0
3. Net area sown	386,676	14·6

Current fallows and area not available for cultivation formed only 0·5 and 0·7 per cent respectively of the total land area for which village papers are available. The percentage of area sown more than once to the net sown area was 18·2.

1·3. Rice is the most important crop grown in the State covering more than 80 per cent of the total cultivated area. Other crops grown are maize, small millets, cotton, sugarcane etc. The average rainfall in the State is 76 inches a year.

1·4. For purposes of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, four villages were selected on the basis of stratified random sampling. Two of these were located in Khas Taluk, one in Charilam Khash Taluk and the fourth in Kailasahar Taluk.

1·5. The General Family Survey showed that 94·2 per cent of the families were of agriculturists and 5·8 per cent of non-agriculturists. Agricultural labour families formed about 18 per cent of the total rural families. The majority of agricultural labour families (90 per cent) were landless.

1·6. In the sample villages owner cultivators held 79·3 per cent of the holdings covering 85·9 per cent of the area. Tenants held 18·4 per cent of the holdings occupying 13·6 per cent of the cultivated area. The bulk of the holdings were cultivated in small sizes ; as many as 78·7 per cent of the holdings were less than 5 acres in size. It is significant to note that there were no holdings above 25 acres.

1·7. Holdings above 10 acres formed 4·7 per cent of the total holdings accounting for an area of 18·3 per cent. Although the bulk of the holdings were small, they provided employment to hired labour as 2 or 3 varieties of rice were grown during the year.

1·8. The collection of bamboo for sale in the market and non-agricultural labour were the main subsidiary occupations of agricultural labourers. The percentage of agricultural labourers who had subsidiary means of livelihood was very low (less than 2 per cent).

2. *Coverage and size of sample—*

2·1. The Intensive Family Survey covered 33 agricultural workers' families. All these 33 families were those of landless casual agricultural workers.

2·2. The Intensive Family Survey was spread over a year from March, 1950, to February, 1951. Each sample agricultural labour family was interviewed every month. Thus, in all 396 monthly schedules in Form III-A were collected, from which 33 annual returns in Form III-B were compiled.

2·3. Of the total number of earners in agricultural labour families, 84 per cent were men and 16 per cent women. There were no child earners.

2·4. The average size of the agricultural labour family was 4·0, out of which 1·2 were wage earners, composed of 1·0 men and 0·2 women earners.

3. *Employment—*

3·1. Tripura is mainly a land of rice cultivation and several varieties of paddy are grown, of which two may be regarded as important—*Ahu* paddy and *Sali* paddy. The preparatory operations of *Ahu* or autumn paddy begin in the month of *Falgun* (February) and sowing is undertaken in *Chaitra* and *Baisakh* (March and April). It is harvested during the months of *Ashar* and *Sravan*, (June and July). After the harvesting of the autumn paddy the transplanting operations of *sali* paddy begin in the month of *Sravan* and *Bhadra* (July and August). *Sali* paddy is harvested in the month of "Agrahayan' and 'Paush' (November-December).

3·2. Of the total number of mandays put in by casual workers in agriculture, 92 per cent were put in by men and the rest by women.

3·3. Table 1 shows the extent of agricultural and nonagricultural wage—paid employment for men and women agricultural earners. On an average, an adult male earner was employed for 252 days during the year in agricultural and 31 days in non-agricultural labour. Women earners were employed, on an average, for 128 days in agricultural operations. They were not employed in non-agricultural labour.

3·4. Table 2 shows the number of casual workers employed and the percentage of mandays put in by them in different agricultural operations during the year. From the point of view of intensity of labour demand, ploughing, transplanting and harvesting were important. The statement below indicates the intensity of labour demand on these operations.

STATEMENT II

Average number of days put in by casual workers in important operations.

	Percentage of earners	Average number of days employed	
	(Men and Women)	Men	Women
1. Ploughing	84·7	73	20
2. Transplanting	100·0	41	34
3. Harvesting	82·1	68	31

These three important agricultural operations, together accounted for 59·7 per cent of the total mandays put in by men. Women earners were mostly employed in weeding, transplanting, preparatory and harvesting operations; these together accounted for 89·4 per cent of the total mandays put in by them.

3·5. *Unemployment.*—The data on unemployment, which have their own limitations, are presented in Table 3.

3·6. An adult male wage earner could not secure employment on wages for 79 days in a year, out of which want of work accounted for 29 days. Malaria and bad weather together accounted for 50 days. For the balance of 3 days he was employed in occupations other than farming, income from which source, formed 1·2 per cent of the total income.

3·7. Unemployment was the lowest during March and the highest during October and January. The month of March is the busy agricultural period because of preparatory and sowing operations of autumn paddy. Unemployment during October was mainly due to malaria and bad weather which together accounted for 50 per cent of the unemployment during the month. January is a slack month when there is no work on the fields as harvesting of paddy is over by December and it is yet too early to start preparatory operations.

4. *Wages* (Tables 4 and 5)—

4·1. Income from wages on agricultural and non-agricultural labour constituted 98·8 per cent of the total income of an average agricultural labour family.

4·2. *Wage rates.*—All wage payments were made in cash supplemented by perquisites. The following statement shows the average wage per day of men workers and the percentage of mandays worked in different agricultural operations and non-agricultural labour during the year. Perquisites were evaluated in terms of cash at the ruling retail prices.

The averages are " weighted " by mandays worked.

STATEMENT III

Daily wage rates of casual workers

Operations	Average daily wage rate per worker		Percentage of mandays worked by	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		
Preparatory	2 3 2	2 2 0	6·6	1·5
Ploughing	2 1 7	..	23·2	0·2
Sowing	2 3 2	2 0 0	9·3	0·6
Transplating	2 6 5	2 1 10	13·2	2·0
Weeding	2 1 7	2 0 4	9·3	2·1
Harvesting	2 3 2	1 15 2	18·8	1·2
Threshing	2 6 5	..	0·2	..
Others	2 4 10	..	1·8	..
All agricultural operations	2 3 2	2 0 10	82·4	7·6
Non-agricultural labour	2 1 7	..	10·0	..
All labour	2 3 2	2 0 10	92·4	7·6

NOTE.—In working out the percentage of mandays in different operations the total number of mandays worked by both casual men and women workers have been taken as 100.

The average daily wage rates for different agricultural operations varied between Rs. 2-1-7 and Rs. 2-6-5 per adult male worker. The average wage on non-agricultural labour worked out to Rs. 2-1-7 for men. Wages rates of women workers were lower than those of men workers by As. 2 ; the least difference in their wages was Re. 0-1-3 on weeding operation.

4·3. Perquisites allowed to workers were as important as wages. Perquisites accounted for about 50 per cent of the total emoluments or about Re. 1 per day. These consisted mostly of two meals per day.

4·4. *Frequency distribution of mandays according to daily wages*—The mean wage rate on agricultural operations worked out to As 35·2 for men and As. 32·8 for women with standard deviations of As. 2·1 and 2·9 respectively.

4·5. The greatest concentration of mandays put in by adult male workers was in the group As. 34 and above which accounted for about 71 per cent of the mandays put in by them. About 63 per cent of the total mandays put in by women workers were also in the group 30—34 As.

4·6. Men and women workers were paid at rates above As. 25 on all operations.

5. *Income*—

5·1. Table 6 gives the average annual income of agricultural labour families from different sources. The average annual income of the casual labour family was Rs. 675 ; of this, agricultural labour accounted for Rs. 602 or 89·2 per cent. The income from non-agricultural labour and from occupations other than farming accounted respectively for 9·6 and 1·2 per cent of the total. There was no family of attached workers.

5·2. The per capita income worked out to Rs. 169 per year.

6. *Consumption expenditure*—

6·1. The average annual income and expenditure per family is given in Table 7. The annual average income was Rs. 675 as against an average annual expenditure of Rs. 908. The average expenditure on ceremonies was, however, neglible. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 233 per year.

6·2. The annual expenditure per consumption unit worked out to Rs. 282 with a standard deviation of Rs. 73·3 (Table 9).

6·3. On an average, the agricultural labour family spent on food Rs. 811 or 89 per cent of the total consumption expenditure. The diet of the labourer was composed of cooked rice of coarse variety, vegetables and fish. The agricultural labourers generally took two principal meals a day. In the busy season they took three principal meals. Vegetables were generally grown by the labourers themselves for their use. Pulses of three kinds, viz., *Khesari*, *Masur* and *Kalai* were generally consumed in small quantities by the labourers.

6·4. A break-up of the expenditure on food by individual items is given in Table 8. Of the total expenditure on food (including perquisites), Rs. 470 or 58 per cent were spent on cereals. The consumption of cereals worked out to 22·5 ounces per day per capita and 28·1 ounces per consumption unit. Table 11

gives full details. Pulses accounted for only 3·1 per cent of the total expenditure on food.

6·5. The percentage expenditure on protective foods like meat, fish and eggs accounted for only 3·5 per cent of the total expenditure on food. The workers consumed hardly any milk or ghee.

6·6. *Clothing and footwear.*—An expenditure of Rs. 25 or 2·8 per cent of the total consumption expenditure was incurred on this item. The main items of clothing were *dhoti*, shirt, and napkin, for men and *saree* for women. No expenditure was incurred on footwear.

6·7. *Fuel and lighting.*—The low percentage expenditure on fuel and lighting (0·7 per cent) was due to the fact that the workers generally collected fuel locally. The expenditure incurred under this item was mainly on match box and kerosene oil.

6·8. *House rent and repairs.*—Only 1·4 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on this item. The houses of agricultural labourers were all *Kacha* with mud floor and thatched roof. Houses had no windows. The following statement taken from the report on General Family Survey indicates that the houses of agricultural labourers were more congested than those of other rural families :—

STATEMENT IV

Average number of persons per room.

	Average No. of persons per room
Agricultural families	2·1
Agricultural workers' families	2·8
All families	2·2

6·9. *Services and Miscellaneous.*—About 6 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred on this group. The important items of expenditure were tobacco, medicine, *pan supari* etc. On *bidi*, cigarette and tobacco, the agricultural worker spent about Rs. 25/- or 2·8 per cent of the total expenditure. Medicines accounted for an annual expenditure of Rs. 9/- per agricultural labour family.

7. *Levels of Living—*

7·1. The distribution of agricultural labour families according to expenditure per consumption unit is indicated in Table 10. Almost 63·6 per cent of the families were in the level of living ranging from Rs. 301 and above. The largest single concentration of families—42·4 per cent—was in the group Rs. 301—350. There was no family in the groups ' Rs. 0 to Rs. 150 '.

7·2. As the level of living rose, there was a decrease in the average size of consumption units. The consumption of cereals, however, increased with the higher level of living, showing thereby the existence of unsatiated demand for cereals even in the higher levels. The following statement brings out these features :—

STATEMENT V

Quantity consumed per consumption unit in different levels of living

Levels of living	Percentage of families	Average size in consumption units	Quantiy consumed in ounces per day per consumption unit	
			Cereals	Pulses
Rs. 151—200	6·1	5·6	22·4	0·5
Rs. 201—250	12·1	5·5	22·1	0·4
Rs. 251—300	18·2	3·2	28·4	0·7
Rs. 301—350	42·4	2·8	30·6	0·9
Rs. 351 and above ..	21·2	2·2	34·0	1·2
All families ..	100·0	3·2	28·1	0·8

8. " *Weights* " *for cost of living index—*

8·1. The statement in the Annexure gives the average family budget of the agricultural worker. The " weights " for the construction of cost of living index numbers of agricultural labourers are also given in the statement.

8·2. Retail price data for important items of consumption for the period of the enquiry were collected from each sample village simultaneously with the Family Living Studies. Retail prices collected over a period of one year, were averaged so as to allow for seasonal fluctuations.

9. *Indebtedness* (Table 12)—

9·1. Almost 91 per cent of the agricultural labour families were indebted. The debt per indebted family was as high as Rs. 254.

9·2. The agricultural workers borrowed almost entirely from their employers. Out of the debt of Rs. 254 per indebted family, Rs. 245 or 96·4 per cent was borrowed from employers. About 3 per cent of the total debt was supplied by shopkeepers. The entire amount of the debt was utilised for meeting consumption expenditure.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

1·1. The Intensive Family Survey covered 33 agricultural labour families selected at random from amongst agricultural labour families living in 4 sample villages.

1·2. All the families surveyed were casual landless families.

1·3. The average size of the agricultural labour family was 4·0, out of which 1·2 were wage earners. Of the 1·2 wage earners, 1·0 were men and 0·2 women. There were no child earners.

2. *Employment—*

2·1 On an average, an adult male worker was ecmployed for 252 days in agricultural and 31 days in non-agricultural labour. Women earners were employed, on an average, for 128 days in agricultural operations; they were not employed in non-agricultural labour.

2·2 Of the total mandays worked in agriculture, 92 per cent were put in by men and the rest by women.

2·3 Adult male earners were mainly employed in ploughing, transplanting and harvesting operations.

2·4 An adult male earner could not secure wage-paid employment for 79 days, out of which want of work accounted for 29 days.

3. *Earnings, modes of wage payment and wage rates—*

3·1 Of the total income of agricultural workers, income from wages accounted for 98·8 per cent, 89·2 per cent from agricultural and 9·6 per cent from non-agricultural wages.

3·2 Of the total wages earned, 93·1 per cent were contributed by men earners.

3·3 All wage payments were made in cash, supplemented by perquisites.

3·4 The overall average daily wage ' weighted ' by mandays worked was Rs. 2-3-2 for men and Rs. 2-0-10 for women.

3·5 The mean wage rate of men workers on agricultural operations worked out to As. 35·2 with a standard deviation of As. 2·1.

3·6 Perquisites allowed consisted mostly of 2 meals per day and accounted for or half the cash value of wages.

4. *Income.*—

4·1 The composition of income per family was as follows :—

Sources of income	Average annual income (in Rs.) per family	Percentage to total
Agricultural labour	602	89·2
Non-agricultural labour	65	9·6
Land	..	..
Occupations other than farming	8	1·2
Other sources	..	..
Total	675	100·0

4·2 The per capita income worked out to Rs. 169 per year.

5. *Expenditure*—

5·1 The average annual expenditure of the agricultural labour family was Rs. 908. The percentage expenditure on the main consumption groups was as follows :—

	Percentage expenditure to total
Food	89·3
Clothing and Footwear	2·8
Services and Miscellaneous	5·8

The bulk of the consumption expenditure was incurred on food. The agricultural workers were rice eaters and no other cereals were consumed. On an average, the consumption of cereals worked out to 22·5 ounces per capita and 28·1 ounces per unit, consumption per day.

6. *Indebtedness.*—

Almost 91 per cent of the families were indebt. The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 254. Debt was incurred entirely to meet the consumption expenditure and the main source of loan was the employer.

ANNEXURE I

Consumption groups	Actual annual expenditure	Percentage to the total expenditure
Food	810·6	89·3
Clothing and footwear	25·2	2·8
Fuel and lighting	6·6	0·7
House-rent and repairs	13·0	1·4
Services and miscellaneous	52·7	5·8
Total ..	908·1	100·0

Items	Actual annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
I. *Food*—				
Rice	470·4	51·8	Per seer	0 8 3
Khesari	24·8	2·7	,,	0 11 3
Gur and Sugar	11·0	1·2	,,	0 14 6 Sugar 0 12 0 Gur
Edible oil	15·3	1·7	,,	3 0 0
Spices	4·2	0·5	,,	..
Vegetables	28·0	3·1	,,	..
Salt	5·5	0·6	,,	0 3 0
Milk and milk products ..	..	..	,,	..
Meat, fish and eggs	31·6	3·5	,,	1 8 0 (Meat)
*Others (food perquisites only) ..	219·8	24·2	,,	..
Total for food	810·6	89·3		

*Break-up for food perquisites :—

Commodity	Actual Expenditure	Weights
Rice	175·0	19·3
Khesari dal	9·2	1·0
Total ..	184·2	20·3

Items	Actual annual expenditure	Weights	Unit of quantity	Base period retail prices per unit of quantity
II. *Clothing and footwear—*				
Dhoti	7·0	0·8	One	3 0 0
Napkin	3·0	0·3	,,	1 8 0
Shirt	3·2	0·4	,,	3 0 0
Saree	12·0	1·3	..	3 8 0
Total ..	25·2	2·8	..	..
Fuel and lighting—				
Kerosene Oil	5·3	0·6	Per bottle	0 6 6 to 0 8 6
Match box	1·3	0·1	Per box	0 1 0
Total ..	6·6	0·7		
House-rent and repairs	13·0	1·4	..	..
Services and Miscellaneous—				
Washerman	4·0	0·4	..	..
Washing soap (soda)	4·0	0·4	1 seer	1 0 0
Bidi, cigarette and tobacco ..	25·0	2·8	per bundle	0 2 0
Pan supari	6·0	0·7	..	..
Medicines	9·0	1·0	..	..
Amusements	4·7	0·5	..	..
Total ..	52·7	5·8		
Grand Total ..	908·1	100·0		

ANNEXURE II
APPENDIX TABLES
TRIPURA

TABLE 1—*Extent of Agricultural and non-agricultural employment on wages by categories of agricultural labour families*

Category of families	Percentage of families*	Average size of family	Average number of agricultural workers per family				Average number of days per agricultural labourer† employed on wages during the year								
							Agricultural operations			Non-agricultural labour			Total		
			Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. Casual workers' families—															
(*i*) With land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land ..	100·0	4·0	1·0	0·2	..	1·2	252	128	..	31	..	..	283	128	..
All ..	100·0	4·0	1·0	0·2	..	1·2	252	128	..	31	..	..	283	128	..
II. *Attached workers' families—*															
(*i*) With land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. All families ..	100·0	4·0	1·0	0·2	..	1·2	252	128	..	31	..	..	283	128	..

* Estimated number of Agricultural Labour Families in the State :—21,000.

† The classification given in this table is on the basis of families and not individual workers.

TABLE 2.—*Employment and wages of casual agricultural workers*

Operations	Percentage of mandays workers employed		Percentage of man-days worked		Average number of days worked during the year		Percentage of wages earned		Average daily wages (in annas)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I. *Agricultural operations*—										
(*i*) Preparatory	53·9	12·8	6·6	1·5	32	30	6·9	0·1	35·2	34·0
(*ii*) Ploughing	82·1	2·6	23·2	0·2	73	20	22·9	1·4	33·6	32·0
(*iii*) Sowing	48·7	12·8	9·3	0·6	49	12	9·3	0·5	35·2	32·0
(*iv*) Transplanting ..	84·6	15·4	13·2	2·0	41	34	14·5	1·9	38·4	33·8
(*v*) Weeding	66·7	15·4	9·3	2·1	36	36	9·0	1·9	33·6	32·3
(*vi*) Irrigating	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*vii*) Harvesting	71·8	10·3	18·8	1·2	68	31	18·7	1·1	35·2	31·2
(*viii*) Threshing	2·6	..	0·2	..	16	..	0·2	..	38·4	..
(*ix*) Others	15·4	..	1·8	..	30	..	1·8	..	36·8	..
All agricultural operations	84·6	15·4	82·4	7·6	252	128	83·3	6·9	35·2	32·8
II. Non-agricultural labour	38·5	..	10·0	..	68	..	9·8	..	33·6	..
All Labour	84·6	15·4	92·4	7·6	283	128	93·1	6·9	35·2	32·8

NOTE :—(1) Figures in columns 2 and 3 (in horizontal rows) show the percentages of men and women casual workers to the total number of casual workers. Columns 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 are to be interpreted likewise.

(2) Estimated number of casual agricultural workers in the State :—

Men	Women	Children	Total
21,000	4,000	nil	25,000

TABLE 3.—*Unemployment* of adult male agricultural labourers*

Month	Percentage of earners employed	All labourers: Average number of days unemployed: Total	All labourers: Average number of days unemployed: For want of work	All labourers: Average number of days unemployed: For other reasons	Percentage of earners employed	Attached labourers: Average number of days unemployed: Total	Attached labourers: Average number of days unemployed: For want of work	Attached labourers: Average number of days unemployed: For other reasons	Percentage of earners employed	Casual labourers: Average number of days unemployed: Total	Casual labourers: Average number of days unemployed: For want of work	Casual labourers: Average number of days unemployed: For other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
March 1950	100·0	3·9	1·8	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April 1950	100·0	5·8	4·6	1·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May 1950	100·0	6·0	0·2	5·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June 1950	93·9	5·8	0·1	5·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July 1950	100·0	6·4	..	6·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August 1950	100·0	7·3	0·1	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September 1950	100·0	7·0	0·1	6·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October 1950	93·9	8·3	3·4	4·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November 1950	100·0	6·2	2·6	3·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 1950	100·0	6·6	3·0	3·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
January 1951	100·0	8·1	5·9	2·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February 1951	100·0	7·7	7·5	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly average	99·4	6·6	2·4	4·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Unemployment herein relates to those earners who were actually employed on wages during the month at least for one day ;

NOTE :—Estimated number of male agricultural workers in the State :—

(*i*) Attached	
(*ii*) Casual	21,000
Total	21,000

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations*

Modes of payment	Percentage of Man-days	Wage slabs (in annas)								Mean daily Wage (Weighted by man-days)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above	As.	As.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				MEN							
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	91·6	..	..	..	..	..	4·3	22·3	65·0	35·2	2·1
(*ii*) Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All modes	91·6	..	..	..	..	..	4·3	22·3	65·0	35·2	2·1

TABLE 4—*Percentage distribution by mode of payment, and by daily wage slabs, of man-days worked by casual workers on agricultural operations*—contd.

Modes of payment	Percentage of man-days	Wage slabs (in annas)								Mean daily Wage (Weighted by man-days)	Standard deviation of daily wage
		Less than 10	10—14	14—18	18—22	22—26	26—30	30—34	34 and above	As.	As.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					WOMEN						
I. *Cash*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	8·4	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	5·3	2·0	32·8	2·9
(*ii*) Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. *Kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. *Cash and kind*—											
(*i*) With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All modes ..	8·4	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	5·3	2·0	32·8	2·9

TABLE 5—*Average daily wage of casual workers under different modes of wage payment in agricultural operations*

Mode of wage payment	Percentage of man-days worked		Average wage per day per earner					
			Cash or cash equivalent		Value of perquisites		Total	
1	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9
I. TIME WAGES								
I. (*i*) *Cash*—								
With perquisites	91·6	8·4	17·6	16·6	17·6	16·2	35·2	32·8
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) *Kind*—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) *Cash and kind*—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. PIECE WAGES								
II. (*i*) *Cash*—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) *Kind*—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*iii*) *Cash and kind*—								
With perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Without perquisites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. All Modes	91·6	8·4	17·6	16·6	17·6	16·2	35·2	32·8

NOTE :—Figures in columns 2 and 3 show the percentages of mandays put in by men and women casual workers.

TABLE 6—*Average annual net income of agricultural worker's families by sources.*

Category of families	Average annual income per family in Rs. from					
	Cultivation of land	Agricultural labour	Non-agricultural labour	Occupations other than farming	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.—Casual—						
(*i*) With land	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	..	602 (89·2)	65 (9·6)	8 (1·2)	.. ..	675 (100·0)
All ..	.. ..	602 (89·2)	65 (9·6)	8 (1·2)	.. ..	675 (100·0)
II. *Attached—*						
(*i*) With land	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land		..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
All ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
III. All families	.. ..	602 (89·2)	65 (9·6)	8 (1·2)	.. ..	675 (100·0)

N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total income.

TABLE 7—*Average annual expenditure per family by consumption groups*

Category of family	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average earning* strength per family	Average annual income	Average annual expenditure per family (excluding ceremonies)						Average annual expenditure per family on ceremonies
					Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*—											
(*i*) With land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	100·0	4·0	1·2	675	811 (89·3)	25 (2·8)	6 (0·7)	13 (1·4)	53 (5·8)	908 (100·0)	..
All ..	100·0	4·0	1·2	675	811 (89·3)	25 (2·8)	6 (0·7)	13 (1·4)	53 (5·8)	908 (100·0)	..
II. *Attached workers' families*—											
(*i*) With land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. All families	100·0	4·0	1·2	675	811 (89·3)	25 (2·8)	6 (0·7)	13 (1·4)	53 (5·8)	908 (100·0)	..

* Includes both wage and non-wage earners.
N.B.—Figures in brackets denote percentages of total expenditure.

TABLE 8—*Average annual expenditure per family on items of food, tobacco and intoxicants*

Category of families	Average size of family	Average annual expenditure (in rupees) on												
		Food											Tobacco	Intoxicants
		Cereal	Pulses	Gur and Sugar	Spices	Edible oil	Vegetables	Salt	Milk & milk products	Meat, fish & eggs	Others*	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*—														
(*i*) With land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	4·0	470·4	24·8	11·0	4·2	15·3	28·0	5·5	..	31·6	219·8	810·6	21·9	..
All ..	4·0	470·4	24·8	11·0	4·2	15·3	28·0	5·5	..	31·6	219·8	810·6	21·9	..
II. *Attached workers' families*—														
(*i*) With land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
III. All families	4·0	470·4	24·8	11·0	4·2	15·3	28·0	5·5	..	31·6	219·8	810·6	21.9	..

* This group consisted of meals chiefly, which the labourers received as perquisites.

TABLE 9—*Distribution of agricultural workers' families according to economic levels of living*

Category of families	Average size in consumption units	Average annual expenditure per consumption unit*	Standard deviation of the annual expenditure per consumption unit	Percentage of families with annual expenditure per consumption unit varying from (Rs.)								
				0—50	51—100	101—150	151—200	201—250	251—300	301—350	351 & above	All levels
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. *Casual workers' families*—												
(*i*) With land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land ..	3·2	281·7	73·3	..	..	..	6·1	12·1	18·2	42·4	21·2	100·0
All ..	3·2	281·7	73·3	..	..	..	6·1	12·1	18·2	42·4	21·2	100·0
II. *Attached workers' families*—												
(*i*) With land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. All families	3·2	281·7	73·3	..	..	..	6·1	12·1	18·2	42·4	21·2	100·0

*Consumption units based on Lusk's Co-efficients.

TABLE 10—*Average annual expenditure per family by economic levels of living and by major expenditure groups*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Average size of family		Annual expenditure per family on						Percentage expenditure per family on					Total
		Persons	consumption unit	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and miscellaneous	Total	Food	Clothing and footwear	Fuel & lighting	House rent and repairs	Services and misc.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 ..	6·1	7·0	5·6	893	26	6	11	33	969	92·2	2·7	0·6	1·1	3·4	100·0
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250 ..	12·1	7·0	5·5	893	21	6	13	49	982	90·9	2·2	0·6	1·3	5·0	100·0
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300 ..	18·2	4·0	3·2	790	25	6	11	53	885	89·3	2·8	0·7	1·2	6·0	100·0
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350 ..	42·4	3·4	2·7	792	26	6	10	54	888	89·2	2·9	0·7	1·1	6·1	100·0
Rs. 351 and above ..	21·2	2·9	2·2	797	26	7	21	57	908	87·8	2·8	0·8	2·3	6·3	100·0
All families ..	100·0	4·0	3·2	811	25	6	13	53	908	89·3	2·8	0·7	1·4	5·8	100·0

N.B.—Any group say Rs. 101—Rs. 150 includes those families in which the consumption expenditure per equivalent adult consumption unit rounded to the nearest rupee lies in the range Rs. 101—Rs. 150.

TABLE 11—*Quantity of cereals and pulses consumed per day per adult consumption unit and per capita according to economic levels of living*

Economic levels of living	Percentage of families	Quantity consumed per day			
		Per consumption unit		Per capita	
		Cereals	Pulses	Cereals	Pulses
		(ozs)	(ozs)	(ozs)	(ozs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 0 to Rs. 50	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	..	..	..	..	..
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	6·1	22·4	0·5	17·9	0·4
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	12·1	22·1	0·4	17·5	0·3
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	18·2	28·4	0·7	23·0	0·6
Rs. 301 to Rs. 350	42·4	30·6	0·9	24·8	0·7
Rs. 351 and above	21·2	34·0	1·2	26·7	0·9
All families	100·0	28·1	0·8	22·5	0·6

TABLE 12.—*Extent, purpose and source of debt, by category of agricultural workers' families*

Category of families	Percentage of families	Average size of family	Average number of earners	Percentage of indebted families to total in col. 2	Average size of indebted families	Average number of earners per indebted family	Debt per family	Debt per indebted family	Distribution of debt per indebted family								
									Purpose				Source				
									Production	Consumption	Social purpose	Others	Employers	Shopkeepers	Money lenders	Co-operative societies	Others
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I. *Casual workers' families*—																	
(*i*) With land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land ..	100·0	4·0	1·2	90·9	3·9	1·1	230	254	..	254	..	..	245	7	..	..	2
All ..	100·0	4·0	1·2	90·9	3·9	1·1	230	254	..	254	..	..	245	7	..	..	2
II. *Attached workers' families*—																	
(*i*) With land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*ii*) Without land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. All families ..	100·0	4·0	1·2	90·9	3·9	1·1	230	254	..	254	..	..	245	7	..	..	2

APPENDIX I

Form III-A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

Intensive Family Questionnaire

Local calendar month .....year.....and

the corresponding English calendar month.....year.....

MONTHLY RETURN

सत्यमेव जयते

Province ..... Taluk .....

Zone ..... Revenue Thana .....

District ..... Village.....

Sub-Division ..... Sample No. .....

Family No..... House No. .....

Signature of the Investigator with date.....

Signature of the Supervisor with date.....

No. of visits. Total time taken (In hours)

These returns are to be submitted for each local calendar month of the current agricultural year.

(The information furnished in answer to the questionnaire is *Confidential* and is not intended for use in connection with the levy of a tax or in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding).

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

RUBRIC III A.—1. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Employment and earnings of workers during the current month of.....

(To be filled up separately for ecah earner— man, woman and child.)

Name of earner	EARNINGS																
Sex	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind						Details	Perquisites		Total
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of Piece wages Rs. a. p.		Types of cereals & other commodities	Quantity per day		Rate	Cash Value Rs. a. p.			Value Rs. a. p.		Amount
Details of earnings		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Per day	Total		Local weight	Standard weight	Rs. a. p.	Per day	Total		Per day	Total	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Wages earned from agricultural labour (to be filled up separately for each crop) Name of the crop.																	
(*i*) Ploughing																	
(*ii*) Preparatory operations																	
(*a*) Embanking																	
(*b*) Harrowing																	

(*c*) Manuring																	
(*d*) Others																	
(*iii*) Sowing																	
(*iv*) Transplanting																	
(*v*) Weeding																	
(*vi*) Irrigating																	
(*vii*) Harvesting																	
(*viii*) Threshing																	
(*ix*) Other operations*																	
Total																	

* Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

RUBRIC III A.—1. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Employment and earnings of workers during the month of.....

(To be filled up separately for ecah carner— man, women and child.)

Name of earner / Sex / Details of earnings	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind						Perquisites			Total Amount
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages.	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of Piece wages Rs. a. p.		Type of cereals and other commodities	Quantity per day		Rate	Cash Value Rs. a. p.		Details	Value Rs. a. p.		
									Local weight	Standard weight							
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Per day	Total				Rs. a. p.	Per day	Total		Per day	Total	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Wages earned from agricultural labour (to be filled up separately for each crop) Name of the crop.																	
(*i*) Ploughing																	
(*ii*) Preparatory operations																	
(*a*) Embanking																	
(*b*) Harrowing																	

(*c*) Manuring																	
(*d*) Others																	
(*iii*) Sowing																	
(*iv*) Transplanting																	
(*v*) Weeding																	
(*vi*) Irrigating																	
(*vi*) Harvesting																	
(*viii*) Threshing																	
(*ix*) Other operations*																	
Total																	

*Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

RUBRIC III A 2 and 3—NON-AGRICULTURAL AND FORCED

Employment and earnings of workers during the agricultural year ending.....

(To be filled up separately for each corner— man, women and child.)

Name of earner / Sex / Details of earnings	No. of days worked	Earnings															
		Time wages		Piece wages				In kind						Perquisites			Total Amount
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wage	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of Piece wages Rs. a. p.		Types of cereals and other commodities	Quantity per day		Rate	Cash Value Rs. a. p.		Details	Value Rs. a. p.		
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Per day	Total		Local weight	Standard weight	Rs. a. p.	Per day	Total		Per day	Total	Rs. a. p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2. Wages earned from non-agricultural labour*																	
(i)																	
(i)																	
(iii)																	

(*iv*)																	
(*v*)																	
Total																	
3. Wages from forced labour†																	
(*i*)																	
(*ii*)																	
(*iii*)																	
(*iv*)																	
Total																	

*Specify the nature of non-agricultural labour in the blank spaces provided.
†Specify the nature of forced labour rendered in the blank spaces provided.
Give full details of the form and purpose for which force labour was rendered.

M/N132M of Lab.

RUBRIC III A—4

Employment and earnings of workersduring the month of.....(—*contd.*)

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

	Total Rs.	A.	P.
1. Name of the earner			
2. Sex			
3. Details of earnings			
4. Income from occupations other than farming			
(*i*)			
(*ii*)			
(*iii*)			
(*iv*)			
(*v*)			
Total			
5. Remittances received			
6. Total earnings from agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, forced labour, occupations other than farming and remittances received.			

RUBRIC III A—5

Employment and unemployment

7. Number of days employed on (*i*) Agricultural operations	
(*ii*) Non-agricultural occupations	
8. Number of days unemployed (for men only)	
Reasons :—(*i*) Sickness*	
If he had an attack of malaria, mention the number of days unemployed on that account.	
(*ii*) Weather	
(*iii*) Want of work	
(*iv*) Other reasons	

*The total number of days employed on account of sickness (inclusive of malaria) should be entered against this item.

RUBRIC III A—6

Consumption expenditure of the family on cereals, pulses etc. during the month of.....

Items	Quantity consumed from farm produce (Mds.)	Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages* (Mds.)	Purchased		Total quantity consumed	Total cost of entire quantity consumed
			Quantity (Mds.)	Price paid Rs. A. P.	(Mds)	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cereals 1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
Total						
Pulses						
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
Total						
Sugar						
Gur						
Tobacco						
Other products used for domestic consumption						

*In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilized for purposes other than consumption, *e.g.*, for making other purchases, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received free or as wages.

RUBRIC III A—7

Expenditure of the family on (*a*) clothing and footwear and (*b*) bedding and household requisites during the month of.....

Clothing and footwear

Article	Number	Cost Rs. A. P.	Article	Number	Cost Rs. A. P.
A. MEN			C. CHILDREN		
Dhoti			(*i*) Male		
Pyjama					
			Total for male children		
Footwear			(*ii*) Female		
Total of Men					
B. WOMEN					
Sarees					
Blouses			Total for female children		
Salwar			Total for clothing and footwear		
			Bedding and Household requisites		
			Cots		
			Quilts		
			Mats		
Footwear					
Total for Women			Total for Bedding and household requisities		

RUBRIC III A—8

FAMILY BUDGET

Income of the family for the month of.....

Sources	Amount
	Rs. A. P.
(1)	(2)
(1) Land owned	
2) Land taken on rent	
(3) Land obtained free of rent	
(4) Wages from agricultural labour	
(5) Wages earned from non-agricultural labour	
(6) Wages from forced labour	
(7) Income earned from occupations other than farming	
(8) Any other source	
Total	

N. B.—Gross income from items (1) to (3) taken together should be entered in column (2).

RUBRIC IIIA—9

Details of calculation of gross income and net income from land for the month of.....

DETAILS IN RESPECT OF LAND OWNED, LAND TAKEN ON RENT AND LAND OBTAINED FREE OF RENT						DETAILS IN EXPENSES				
No.	Nature of crop	Area	Yield	Rate	Amount	Particulars.	PAYMENT IN KIND		Cash payments	Remarks
							Quantity	Amount		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					

RUBRIC III A—9

Details in respect of land owned, land taken on rent and land obtained free of rent						Details of expenses				
No.	Nature of crop	Area	Yield	Rate	Amount	Particulars	Payment in kind: Quantity	Payment in kind: Amount	Cash payments	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	
TOTAL Amount						TOTAL Expenses				

NET INCOME ....
Total amount minus total expenses)

RUBRIC III A—10

Consumption Expenditure of the family for the month of .....

Items (1)	Quantity & Units (2)	Value Rs. A. P. (3)	Items (4)	Quantity & Units (5)	Value Rs. A. P. (6)
1. *Food*			(*xv*) Food perquisites ..		
(*i*) Cereals			(*xvi*)		
(*ii*) Pulses			(*xvii*)		
(*iii*) Gur and/or Sugar ..			(*xviii*)		
(*iv*) Spices			(*xix*)		
(*v*) Salt			Total ..		
(*vi*) Vegetables ..					
(*vii*) Meat and Fish ..			2. (*a*) *Clothing and Foot-wear*		
(*viii*) Milk			(*i*) Men		
(*ix*) Ghee			(*ii*) Women		
(*x*) Other milk products			(*iii*) Children		
(*xi*) Edible oil ..			Total ..		
(*xii*) Tea					
(*xiii*) Coffee			(*b*) *Bedding and Household* perquisites		
(*xiv*) Others					

RUBRIC III A—10

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. *Fuel and Lighting*			7. *Miscellaneous*		
(*i*) Fuel			(*i*) Washing Soap ..		
(*ii*) Kerosene oil ..			(*ii*) Bidi, Cigarettes ..		
(*iii*) Match box ..			Tobacco, etc. ..		
Total ..			(*iii*) Pan Supari etc. ..		
4. *House rent ond repairs*			(*iv*) Intoxicants ..		
(*i*) Rent			(*a*) Liquor ..		
(*ii*) Repairs			(*b*) Bhang ..		
Total ..			(*c*) Opium ..		
5. *Ceremonies and Functions*			(*d*) Others ..		
(*i*) Marriages ..			(*v*) Medicines		
(*ii*) Funerals ..			(*vi*) Education ..		
(*iii*)			(*vii*) Litigation ..		
(*iv*)			(*vii*) Amusements ..		
Total ..			(*ix*) Travelling ..		
6. *Services*			(*x*) Others		
(*i*) Brahmin ..			Total ..		
(*ii*) Washerman ..					
(*iii*) Barber			Total consumption expenditure.		
(*iv*) Others					
Total ..					

RUBRIC III A—11

Budget in abstract for the month of.....

Income	Rs. A. P.	Expenditure	Rs. A. P.
1. Surplus of last month ..		1. Deficit of last month ..	
2. Wages earned from agricultural and non-agricultural occupations.		2. Consumption expenditure ..	
3. Wages from forced labour ..		3. Expenses of cultivation ..	
4. Income from occupations other than farming.			
5. Gross Income from land ..		Total ..	
6. Income from any other source		Surplus (+) or	
7. Total		Deficit (—)	

How deficit was met	Rs. A. P.	How surplus was spent	Rs. A. P.
1. New debts incurred during the month.		1. Debts repaid during the month.	
2. Remittances received from outside.		2. Interest on loan	
3. Sale of capital assets (cattle, land, implements etc.)		3. Purchase of capital assets ..	
4. Stocks at the beginning of the month.		4. Stocks	
5. Any other income* ..		5. Any other expenditure* ..	
6. Total		6. Total	

*Details should be furnished.

Rubric III A—12

Indebtedness

Debts	Total amount	Amount according to agency from which borrowed					Amount according to purpose of debt				Estimated value of property mortgaged
		Employers	Shop keepers	Money lenders	Co-operative societies	Others	Rate of Interest	Production	Consumption	Social	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Total debts at the beginning of the month. 1. 2. 3. 4. Total											
2. New debts incurred during the month 1. 2. 3. 4. Total											
3. Amount paid during the month.											
4. Interest accrued during the month											
5. Total debts at the end of the month.											

N.B.—(*i*) Loan in kind and repayment of loans in kind should be evaluated at the average *wholesale* price given under item 8 in the General Village Questionnaire for the current month.

(*ii*) Item 5 is the sum of items 1, 2 and 4 minus item 3.

REMARKS

(i) By the Investigator

(ii) By the Supervisor

FORM B

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

Intensive Family Survey

Agricultural year to which the data relate : Year ending.....(month)

Annual Return

Annual Budget in Abstract

Items	Amount Rs. A. P.
1. Food	
2. Clothing and Footwear	
3. Bedding and household requisites	
4. Fuel and Lighting	
5. House rent and repairs	
6. Ceremonies and functions	
7. Services	
8. Miscellaneous	
9. Total expenditure	
10. Total income	
11. Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	

Province..... Taluk .....

Zone..... Revenue Thana .....

District..... Village.....

Sub-Division..... Sample No .....

Family No..... House No. .....

Signature of the Investigator with date .....

Signature of the Supervisor with date.....

(The information furnished in answer to the questionnaire is *confidential* and is not intended for use in connection with the levy of a tax or in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding).

III. B. INTENSIVE FAMILIES RVEY

RUBRIC III-B.

Employment and earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Name of earner—		Time wages		Piece wages				In kind						Perquisite			
Sex—																	
Details of earnings	No. of days worked	Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages.	Units done in a day by an average worker.	Cash value of piece wages		Types of cereals and other commodities.	Quantity per day		Rate	Cash Value		Details	Value		Total amount
						Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Per day	Total		Local weight	Standard weight	Rs. A.P.	Per day	otal		Per day	Total	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Wages earned from agricultural labour (to be filled up separately for each crop) Name of the Crop—																	
(i) Ploughing																	
(ii) Preparatory operations																	
(a) Embanking																	
(b) Harrowing																	

(*c*) Manuring																	
(*d*) Others																	
(*iii*) Sowing																	
(*iv*) Transplanting																	
(*v*) Weeding																	
(*vi*) Irrigating																	
(*vii*) Harvesting																	
(*viii*) Threshing																	
(*ix*) Other operations*																	
Total																	

*Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker is employed.

KUBRIC III B.—1.—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Employment and Earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending.....month—*contd.*

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child).

Name of earner / Sex / Details of earnings	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind						Perquisites			Total amount
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Unit done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages		Types of cereals and other commodities	Quantity per day		Rate	Cash Value		Details	Value		
						Per day	Total		Local	Standard		Per day	Total		Per day	Total	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Wages earned from agricultural labour. (To be filled up separately for each crop) Name of the Crop—																	
(*i*) Ploughing																	
(*ii*) Preparatory operations																	
(*a*) Embanking																	
(*b*) Harrowing																	

(*c*) Manuring																	
(*d*) Others																	
(*iii*) Sowing																	
(*iv*) Transplanting																	
(*v*) Weeding																	
(*vi*) Irrigating																	
(*vii*) Harvesting																	
(*viii*) Threshing																	
(*ix*) Other operations*																	
Total																	

* Enter details of work in any other agricultural operation in which the worker might have been employed.

RUBRIC III B—2.—NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Employment and earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending.....month—*Con'd.*

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Name of the earner / Sex / Details of earnings	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind						Perquisites			Total Amount
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages Rs. a. p.		Types of cereals and other commodities.	Quantity per day		Rate	Cash Value Rs. a. p.		Details	Value Rs. a. p.		
						Per day	Total		Local weight	standard weight	Rs. a. p.	Per day	Total		Per day	Total	Rs. a. p
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2. Wages earned from non-agricultural labour.*																	
(*i*)																	
(*ii*)																	
(*iii*)																	
(*iv*)																	
(*v*)																	
(*vi*)																	
Total																	

* Specify the nature of non-agricultural labour in the blank spaces provided.

RUBRIC III B3—FORCED LABOUR

Employment and earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending..... month)—*contd.*

(To be filled up separately for each earner— man, women and child.)

Name of the earner— / Sex— / Details of earnings	No. of days worked	Time wages		Piece wages				In kind						Perquisites			Total Amount
		Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages Rs. a. p.		Types of cereals and other commodities.	Quantity per day		Rate	Cash Value Rs. a. p.		Details	Value Rs. a. p.		
						Per day	Total		Local weight	standard weight		Per day	Total		Per day	Total	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.						Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3. Wages earned from forced labour*																	
(*i*)																	
(*ii*)																	
(*iii*)																	
(*iv*)																	
Total																	

Specify the nature of forced labour in the blank spaces provided.

Give full details of the form and purpose which forced labour was rendered.

RUBRIC III B—4

Employment and earnings of workers during the current agricultural year ending ..... (month)—*contd.*

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child.)

Name of the earner Sex	Total amount Rs. A. P.
Details of earnings	
4. Income from occupations other than farming	
(*i*)	
(*ii*)	
(*iii*)	
(*iv*)	
(*v*)	
Total ..	
5. Remittances received	
6. Total earnings from agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, forced labour, occupations other than farming and remittances received.	

RUBRIC III B—5
Employment and unemployment

7. Number of days employed on— (*i*) Agricultural operations		
(*ii*) Non-agricultural occupations		
8. Number of days unemployed (for men only)		
Reasons :—	(*i*) Sickness*	
	If he had on attack of malaria, mention the number of days unemployed on that account.	
	(*ii*) Weather	
	(*iii*) Want of work	
	(*iv*) Other reasons	

*The total number of days unemployed on account of sickness (inclusive of malaria) should be entered against this item.

RUBRIC III B—6

Annual consumption expenditure of the family on cereals, pulses, etc., during the current year

Items	Quantity consumed from farm produce (Mds.)	Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages.* (Mds.)	Purchased		Total quantity consumed (Mds.)	Total cost of entire quantity consumed Rs. A. P.
			Quantity (Mds.)	Price paid Rs. A. P.		
1	2	4	4	5	6	7
Cereals.						
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
Total ..						
Pulses.						
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
Total ..						
Sugar ..						
Gur ..						
Tobacco ..						
Other products used for domestic consumption.						

*In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilised for puposes other than consumption, e.g., for making other purchase, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received free or a s wages.

RUBRIC III B—7

Annual expenditure of the family on (*a*) clothing and footwear, and (*b*) bedding and household requisites.

Clothing and footwear			Clothing and footwear		
Article	Number	Cost Rs. A. P.	Article	Number	Cost Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. MEN			C. CHILDREN		
Dhoti			(*i*) Male		
Pyjama					
			Total for male children.		
Footwear ..			(*ii*) Female ..		
Total for Men ..					
B. WOMEN					
Sarees					
Blouses			Total for famale Children.		
Salwar			Total for clothing and footwear.		
			Bedding and household requisites.		
			Cots		
			Quilts		
			Mats		
Footwear					
Total for Women ..			Total bedding and household requisites.		

RUBRIC III B—8
FAMILY BUDGET
Annual net income

Sources (1)	Amount of net income Rs. A. P. (2)
(1) Land owned	
(2) Land taken on rent	
(3) Land obtained free of rent	
(4) Wages from agricultural labour	
(5) Wages earned from non-agricultural labour	
(6) Earnings from forced labour	
(7) Income earned from occupations other than farming	
(8) Any other source	
Total	

HOW FAMILY BUDGET DEFICIT WAS MET

	Rs. A. P.
1. New debts incurred during the year	
2. Remittances from outside	
3. Sale of capital assets (cattle, land, implements, etc.)	
4. Stocks at the beginning of the year	
5. Any other source*	
6. Total	

*Give details.

RUBRIC III B—9

Details of Calculation of Annual Net Income

Details in respect of land owned, land taken on rent and land obtained free of rent.						Details of expenses				
							Payment in kind			
No.	Nature of crop	Area	Yield	Rate	Amount	Particulars	Quantity	Amount	Cash payments	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

TOTAL Amount.

TOTAL Expenses.

NET INCOME......................................

(Total amount *minus* Total expenses).

RUBRIC III B—10

Annual comsumption expenditure of the family.

Items (1)	Quantity & units (2)	Value (3)	Items (4)	Quantity & units (5)	Value (6)
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
1. *Food*					
(*i*) Cereals ..			(*xvii*)		
(*ii*) Pulses ..			(*xviii*)		
(*iii*) Gur and/or Sugar			(*xix*)		
(*iv*) Spices ..			Total ..		
(*v*) Salt			2. (*a*) *Clothing and Footwear.*		
(*vi*) Vegetables ..					
(*vii*) Meat and fish ..			(*i*) Men		
(*viii*) Milk.. ..			(*ii*) Women ..		
(*ix*) Ghee ..			(*iii*) Children ..		
(*x*) Other Milk products ..			Total ..		
(*xi*) Edible oil ..			(*b*) *Bedding & Household requisites.*		
(*xii*) Tea			3. *Fuel & Ligting*		
(*xiii*) Coffee ..			(*i*) Fuel		
(*xiv*) Others ..			(*ii*) Kerosene oil ..		
(*xv*) Food perquisites			(*iii*) Match Box ..		
(*xvi*)			Total ..		

RUBRIC III B—10—contd.

Annual consumption expenditure of the family—*contd.*

Items 1	Quantity & units 2	Value 3	Item 4	Quantity & units 5	Value 6
		Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
4. *House rent & repairs.*			7. *Miscellaneous*		
(*i*) Rent			(*i*) Washing Soap		
(*ii*) Repairs ..			(*ii*) Bidi, Cigarettes, Tobacco, etc.		
Total ..			(*iii*) Pan supari, etc.		
5. *Ceremonies & Functions.*			(*iv*) Intoxicants ..		
(*i*) Marriages ..			(*a*) Liquor ..		
(*ii*) Funerals ..			(*b*) Bhang ..		
(*iii*)			(*c*) Opium ..		
(*iv*) ..			(*d*) Others ..		
(*v*)			(*v*) Medicines ..		
Total ..			(*vi*) Education ..		
			(*vii*) Litigation		
6. *Services*			(*viii*) Amusements		
(*i*) Brahmin ..			(*ix*) Travelling ..		
(*ii*) Washerman ..			(*x*) Others ..		
(*iii*) Barber ..			Total ..		
(*iv*) Others ..					
Total ..			Total consumption expenditure.		

How family budget surplus was spent.

	Rs. A. P.
1. Debts repaid during the year ..	
2. Interest on loan	
3. Purchase of capital assets (Cattle, land-implements, etc.)	
4. Any other expenditure ..	
Total ..	

RUBRIC III B—11
Indebtedness

Debts	Total amount	Amount according to agency from which borrowed					Rate of Interest	Amount according to purpose of debt			Estimated value of property mortgaged, if any
		Employers	Shop-Keepers	Money-lenders	Co-operative societies	Others		Production	Consumption	Social	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Total debts at the beginning of the previous year. 1.											
2.											
3.											
4.											
Total											
2. New debts incurred during the year. 1.											
2.											
3.											
4.											
Total											

RUBRIC III B—11—*contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Amount paid during the year.											
4. Interest accrued during the year.											
5. Total debts at the end of the year.											

N.B.—(*i*) Loan in kind and repayment of loans in kind should be evaluated at the average *wholesale* price given under item 8 in the General Village Questionnaire.

(*ii*) Item 5 is the sum of items 1, 2, and 4 *minus* item 3.

REMARKS

(i) By the investigators

(ii) By the Supervisor

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

From III-C

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

INTENSIVE FAMILY QUESTIONNAIRE

Local calendar month .....year ..... and the corresponding English calendar month ..... year .....

Daily diary of Employment, wages and earnings and expenditure on cereals and pulses for the month of .....

Province ..... Taluk .....

Zone ..... Revenue Thana .....

District ..... Village .....

Sub-Division ..... Sample No. .....

Family No. ..... House No. .....

Signature of the Investigator with date .....

Signature of the Supervisor with date .....

Separate schedules are to be filled up for each Agricultural Labour Family.

(The information furnished in answer to the questionnaire is *confidential* and is not intended for use in connection with the levy of a tax or in a judicial or quasi-judicial proceeding).

INTENSIVE FAMILY SURVEY

RUBRIC III C-I—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Daily diary of Employment and Earnings of workers as wage earners in agricultural operations during the month of .....

Name of the earner.....Sex.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Date	Crop	Agricultural operations	Hours worked	Time Wages		EARNINGS										Total amount
						Piece Wages			In Kind					Perquisites		
										Quantity						
				Wage rate Rs. A. P.	Amount Rs. A. P.	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages Rs. A. P.	Types of cereals and other commodities	Local Weight	Standard Weight	Rate Rs. A. P.	Cash Value Rs. A. P.	Details	Value Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

RUBRIC III-C-1—AGRICULTURAL LABOUR—*contd.*

Daily diary of Employment and Earnings of workers as wage earners in agricultural operations during the month of .....

Name of the earner.....Sex.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Date	Crop	Agricultural operations	Hours worked	Time Wages		EARNINGS										Total amount
						Piece Wages			In Kind					Perquisites		
				Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages	Types of cereals and other commodities	Quantity		Rate	Cash Value	Details	Value	
										Local Weight	Standard Weight					
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)

RUBRIC III-C-2—NO-NAGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Daily diary of Employment and Earnings of workers as wage earners in non-agricultural occupations during the month of .....

Name of the earner.....Sex.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Date	Type of work	Hours worked	EARNINGS													
			Time Wages		Piece Wages			In Kind					Perquisites		Total amount
			Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages	Types of cereals and other commodities	Quantity		Rate	Cash Value	Details	Value	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Local Weight	standard Weight	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

RUBRIC III-C-2—NON-AGRICULTURAL LABOUR—*contd.*

Daily diary of Employment and Earnings of workers as wage earners in non-agricultural occupations during the month .....

Name of the earner.....Sex.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Date	Type of work	Hours worked	EARNINGS													
			Time Wages		Piece Wages			In Kind					Perquisites		
									Quantity						
			Wage rate Rs. A. P.	Amount Rs. A. P.	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages Rs. A. P.	Types of cereals and other commodities	Local Weight	Standard Weight	Rate Rs. A. P.	Cash Value Rs. A. P.	Details	Value Rs. A. P.	Total amount Rs. A. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

RUBRIC III-C-3—FORCED LABOUR

Daily diary of Employment and Earnings of workers from forced labour rendered during the month of .....

Name of the earner.....Sex.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner— man, woman and child)

			EARNINGS													
			Time wages		Piece wages			In kind					Perquisites		Total Amount
	Form of forced labour	Hours worked	Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of piece wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages	Types of cereals and other commodities	Quantity		Rate	Cash Value	Details	Value	
									Local weight	Standard weight					
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

RUBRIC-III-C-3—FORCED LABOUR—*contd.*

Daily diary of Employment and Earnings of workers from forced labour rendered during the month of.....

Name of the earner.....Sex.....

(To be filled up separately for each earner—man, woman and child)

Date	Form of forced labour	Hours worked	Time wages		EARNINGS										Total Amount
					Piece wages			In kind					Perquisites		
									Quantity						
			Wage rate	Amount	Units for determination of wages	Units done in a day by an average worker	Cash value of piece wages	Types of cereals and other commodites	Local weight	Standard weight	Rate	Cash Value	Details	Value	
			Rs. A. p.	Rs. A. p.			Rs. A. p.				Rs. A. p.	Rs. A. p.	Rs. A. p.	Rs. A. p.	A. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	14)	(15)	(16)

RUBRIC III-C-4

Daily diary of consumption and expenditure of the family on cereals for the month of .....

Date	Name of the Cereals	Quantity consumed from farm produce (Srs.)	Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages (Srs. II)	Purchased		Total quantity consumed (Srs.)	Total cost of entire quantity consumed Rs. A. P.	Remarks
				Quantity (Srs.)	Price paid Rs. A. P.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

II. In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilised for purposes other than consumption, *e.g.* for making other purchases, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received free or as wages.

RUBRIC III-C-4—*contd.*

Daily diary of consumption and expenditure of the family on cereals for the month of.....

Date	Name of the Cereals	Quantity consumed from farm produce (Srs.)	Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages (Srs. II)	Purchased		Total quantity consumed (Srs.)	Total cost of entire quantity consumed Rs. A. P.	Remarks
				Quantity (Srs.)	Price paid Rs. A. P.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

II. See footnote on page 318.

RUBRIC III-C-5

Daily diary of consumption and expenditure of the family on pulses for the month of .....

Date	Name of the pulses	Quantity consumed from farm produce (Srs.)	Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages (Srs. II)	Purchased		Total quantity consumed (Srs.)	Total cost of entire quantity consumed Rs. A. P.	Remarks
				Quantity (Srs.)	Price paid Rs. A. P.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

II. See footnote on page 318.

RUBRIC III-C-5—*contd.*

Daily diary of consumption and expenditure of the family on pulses for the month of.....

Date	Name of the pulses	Quantity consumed from farm produce (Srs.)	Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages (Srs. II)	Purchased		Total quantity consumed (Srs.)	Total cost of entire quantity consumed Rs. A. P.	Remarks
				Quantity (Srs.)	Price paid Rs. A. P.			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

II. See footnote on page 318.

APPENDIX II

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

Instructions to Investigators

These instructions should be carefully read before undertaking the enquiry and before the forms are actually filled in.

Introductory—The success of the investigation will depend very much on the degree to which the Supervisor and the Investigator will be able to win the confidence of the villager through the genuine understanding of his problems and the tact and the enthusiasm shown in getting the required information.

1. *Definitions*—(*i*) *Family*—A family is a "household" with an independent common kitchen and living under the same roof, including temporary absentees but excluding guests.

(*ii*) *Main occupation*.—The main occupation of a person is the occupation in which he was engaged for 50 per cent. or more of the total number of days worked by him during the previous year. All other occupations should be treated as subsidiary occupations.

(*iii*) *Mainly agricultural family*—An agricultural family is one in which the main occupation of the head of the family is agriculture. In addition, it includes all families in which, although the head may not have agricultural labour as his main occupation, 50 per cent. or more of the earners report agricultural labour as their main occupation.

(*iv*) *Agricultural labour family*—An agricultural labour family is one in which either the head of the family or 50 per cent. or more of the earners report agricultural labour as their main occupation.

(*v*) *Family occupation*—The family occupation is the main occupation of the head of the family. If, however, the head of the family is not an agricultural worker but 50 per cent. or more of earners in the family are so, the family should be taken as a family of agricultural workers.

(*vi*) *Agricultural labourers*—A person who reports that he or she was engaged in agricultural operations as hired labourer for wages for 50 per cent. or more of the total number of days woked by him during the previous year, was taken as an agricultural labourer.

(*vii*) *Owners of land*—(*a*) The term 'owners' included those who held land directly from Government and who had either proprietory rights in their land or who were crown tenants or grantees or who were mortgagees with possession of proprietory rights.

(*b*) Cultivating owners were those owners of land who either cultivated their entire land themselves or through hired labour.

(*c*) Non-cultivating owners were those who leased their entire land or let it on *barga*, *batai* and *adhi* etc. systems for a cultivating season or seasons.

(*d*) Partly cultivating and partly non-cultivating owners were those owners who cultivated a part of their land themselves or through hired labour and leased out a portion thereof to others.

(*viii*) *Tenants*—(*a*) Cultivating tenants were those tenants who either cultivated the entire portion of the land themselves or through hired labour.

(*b*) Non-cultivating tenants were those tenants who leased out their entire land on *barga*, *batai*, *adhi* etc. systems.

(*c*) Partly cultivating and partly non-cultivating tenants were those tenants who cultivated a part of the land themselves or through hired labour and also leased out a portion thereof to others.

(*d*) *Bargadars*, *Bataidars*, *Adhiars etc.*—It was customary in almost all States for owners or tenants of land to lease out a part or the whole of their land on what is known as *Barga*, *Batai*, *Adhi*, etc. The *bargadars*, *bataidars*, etc. were thus very closely akin to tenants. They shared the produce along with the owners or tenants of land. Usually, the share was half or one-third of the produce. All such families were included under the sub-head 'cultivating tenants'.

(*e*) In case a family was both an owner and a tenant it was classified as owner or tenant according to the proportion of land owned or taken on rent or free of rent.

(*ix*) *Children*—Persons below 15 years of age were treated as children.

(*x*) *Earner*—A person contributing to family income through his or her earnings was considered as an earner, however meagre the contribution may be.

(*xi*) *Helper*—A helper was one who helped the earner of the family in his work without getting any separate remuneration for himself or herself. A member of the family who was earning as also helping was shown as earner.

(*xii*) *Holding*—A holding was taken as land used wholly or partly for agricultural production and cultivated or intended to be cultivated alone or with the assistance of others, without regard to ownership, size of location. It included all cultivated (or intended to be cultivated) land irrespective of the particular crop grown in it. In case a holding was held jointly by more than one family and it was not possible to demarcate the shares of each family, the joint holding was recorded as a single entity of only one of the families. In the event of a holding being not cultivated due to some reason or the other during the period of the survey, its extent was indicated under uncultivated holding.

(*xiii*) *Pucca house*—A house built entirely of bricks or stones was regarded as a *pucca* house. Other houses were considered as *kacha*.

3. *Study of the village economy*—The Investigator should first acquaint himself with the economy in the village, agricultural seasons, local calendar months, customs and habits of the villagers, their daily routine, types of occupations, customs and methods of wage payments. Before actually undertaking the enquiry, he should collect the retail and wholesale price quotations prevalent during the last year of all articles which the villagers consume. The prices prevalent in the markets from where the villagers purchase the commodities required by them will also be necessary in respect of each village.

4. *Meeting with the head of the family*—The Investigator should meet the head of the family at a time which is most convenient to the latter and when he is likely to be free. This requires prior knowledge of the daily routine of an agricultural worker. It is essential that the Investigator should not start putting questions to the worker all at once. After exchanging friendly greetings in accordance with local customs, he should briefly explain his *bona fides* and the purpose of the intreview in terms intelligible to the villager. It should be explained that Government want to know from him his wage and other sources of income and details of his expenditure, with a view to considering how best his conditions may be improved. There should be no show of official authority. It should be impressed that there is no other object behind the enquiry, like the imposition of tax, police investigation, rationing, control etc. and that he will not be harmed in any way if he furnishes correct information. In fact, the Investigator should not ask for too much at the first interview. The first interview is only intended to put the interviewee in good cheer. If he is too busy or tired, the Investigator should not pursue his investigation. It will generally be an advantage to interview the leaders first with a view to enlisting their co-operation. Normally, the interviewee may not mind furnishing information relating to his own family in the presence of such leaders and their presence could be taken advantage of for scrutinising the particulars furnished by him.

5. *Supplementary questions for securing correct information*—(*i*) Many items of the questionnaire cannot be asnwered directly by the villager. A number of hints may have to be given to enable him to recollect the facts. For example, reference should be made to local calendar months and festival dates. It may be that his replies may not be consistent with one another but the Investigator should be patient all the time and should not argue with him. The interviewee may also try to exaggerate expenditure and mininise income with a view to furnishing a darker picture. Supplementary questions may have to be posed and the schedule should be finally filled up after a proper shifting of material collected.

(*ii*) The particulars asked for should relate to the current agricultural year, except where it is stipulated otherwise either in the instructions or in the questionnaires. The corresponding period of the English calendar year should also be stated.

(*iii*) All local weights and measures should be invariably converted into standard weights of maunds and seers (1 maund = 82-2/7 lbs.) and a statement showing the equivalents of all local weights and measures in terms of standard weights should be attached with the village note.

(*iv*) All local land measurements should be converted into standard measurements of square yards and acres and a statement showing the equivalents of all local measurements in terms of standard measurements should be attached with the village note.

(*v*) Each Deputy Investigator and Investigator should be provided with a ready reckoner containing the conversions of all local weights and measures and land measurements into standard weights and measurements. A copy should be sent to this Ministry also.

6. The Intensive Family Survey should be carried out for a sample of agricultural labour families. The data collected should refer to the current agricultural year. The monthly returns in Form III-A should be filled up for each month of the current agricultural year. Thus, there will be 12 monthly returns. At the end of the year an annual statement should be prepared in Form III-B from the 12 monthly returns.

In addition, a daily record of employment, earnings and expenditure on cereals and pulse, for about half a dozen agricultural labour families in each village, should be maintained, where it is possible to secure the services of an intelligent village resident for doing so. For this purpose, Form III-C should be used. These are monthly returns containing day-to-day record for each month. There will thus be three sets of forms III-A monthly returns, Form III-B annual returns and Form III-C monthly returns based in daily diary.

7. *Form III-A—(a) Rubrics III-A-1 to 4—*

Employment and earnings :

Before starting the intensive enquiry the Investigator should gather necessary data about the various crops raised iu the different agricultural operations and the agricultural calendar and should be in a position to recount to the villager the operations in which he may have been engaged during the last month. The Investigator should carry on this enquiry with the aid of the village officials and one or two intelligent residents of the village who are intimately acquainted with the various operations and with the worker, and who would, therefore, be in a position to check up the answers given by the villagers.

(*ii*) The Investigator should enquire from the head of the family the number of days worked by each earner in the different oprations during the month.

(*iii*) The next step should be to ascertain the wage rates for each operation. If it is piece-rate, the rate per unit of work and the number of units worked on an average each day should be ascertained. In case wage rate for the same agricultural operations vary during the month under report, the different wage rates and the corresponding number of days worked should be separately entered.

(*iv*) Data in respect of wages earned from agricultural labour should be collected in respect of only those agricultural operations listed under item 1-(*i*) to (*ix*) in Rubric III-A-1, which are carried out during the month under report.

(*v*) The total cash time-wages should be entered in column (4) of Rubrics III-A-1-2 and 3. If payment is made in piece wages, the cash value of piece wages (per day and total) should be entered in columns (7) and (8). If payment is made in kind, the cash value of the quantity supplied should be calculated at the average retail price for the month and entered in column (14). If the prices of certain commodities are not known in the village, the average retail price in the nearest Bazar from which the villagers made their purchases should be taken into consideration.

(*vi*) Under columns 15, 16 and 17 of Rubrics III-A-1, 2 and 3, perquisites will include :—

(*a*) House, house site and building materials.

(*b*) Gruel, mid-day meal etc.

(*c*) Vegetables.

(*d*) Tobacoo, pan, etc.

(*e*) Grass, hay, etc. and

(*f*) Any other customary allowances in consideration of the workers' services.

The value of perquisites should be noted in columns 16 and 17 of Rubrics III-A-1, 2 and 3 and the nature of perquisites in column (15). In regard to housing, the approximate monthly rental value should be taken into account.

(*vii*) Earnings should be given separately for (*a*) wages earned from agricultural labour, if any (Rubric III-A-1), (*b*) wages earned from non-agricultural labour (Rubric III-A-2) (*c*), wages from forced labour and (*d*) income from occupations other than farming like trading etc. Only net income should be furnished in respect of (*d*) above.

(*viii*) If a worker works for half a day, it should be noted carefully. For example, if during a month a worker works for 20 full days and one half day or two half days, the number of days worked, under column (2) of Rubrics III-A-1 to 3 should be recorded as 20½ days or 21 days as the case may be.

Item 5 of Rubric III-A-4—It is possible that in some sample villages some earner might be residing in neighbouring industrial towns and visiting the family occasionally. If they send some remittances regularly for the maintenance of the family, such receipts forming part of the regular famil income, should be taken into account and the figures entered against this item.

(b) *Rubric III-A-5—Employment and Unemployment—*

Employment :

Item 7—(i) The total number of days for which the earner concerned was employed for wages in agricultural operations during the month should be recorded against this item.

Item 7—(ii) The total number of days for which the earner concerned was employed in non-agricultural labour during the month should be recorded against this item.

Unemployment :

Item 8—Total number of man-days employed—The number of days for which the earner, if he is a male earner, was unemployed during the month should be recorded against this item.

Reasons of unemployment :

(*i*) *Sickness*—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed on account of sickness (inclusive of malaria) should be recorded against this item. The number of days for which the earner was unemployed solely on account of malaria should be recorded separately in the space provided.

(*ii*) *Weather*—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed on account of bad weather *e.g.*, dust-storm etc., should be recorded against this item.

(*iii*) *Want of work*—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed for want of work should be recorded against this item.

(*iv*) *Other reaosns*—The number of days for which the earner was unemployed on account of reasons other than those specified in items (*i*), (*ii*) and (*iii*) above should be recorded against this item.

(c) *Rubric III-A-6—Consumption Expenditure of the family on cereals and pulses :—*

(*i*) The monthly consumption of cereals and pulses is the most important item in the family expenditure. The investigator should, before starting the enquiry, make a very careful study of the dietary habits of and the types of foodstuffs consumed by the agricultural workers. He should check up the data given by the villagers by cross reference to the village officials and other intelligent residents of the village.

(*ii*) The agricultural workers in certain areas obtain cereals, pulses etc., from their employers either free or as wages. Such quantities received by all earners should be recorded in column (3) of this rubric. In case a part of the quantity received free or as wages is utilized for purposes other than consumption, *e.g.*, for purchasing some other item or items, such quantities should be deducted from the total quantity received either free or as wages.

(*iii*) The total of figures recorded in column 2—Quantity consumed from farm produce column 3—Quantity consumed from that received free or as wages and column 4—Quantity purchased, should be equal to the figure recorded under column 6—Total quantity consumed.

(*iv*) The quantity of cereals, pulses etc. taken on loan for consumption should also be included in column (4).

(*v*) For recording the price paid in column 5, the actual price paid, subject to verification, or if it is not available, the average retail price for the month under report should be taken into consideration.

(*vi*) The quantities recorded in columns 2 and 3 should be evaluated at the ruling retail price and the total cost of the quantities in columns 2, 3 and 4 should be entered in column 7.

(d) *Rubric III-A-7—Clothing and footwear and bedding and household requisites.—*

(*i*) Only items purchased or supplied free during the month under report should be entered. Items supplied free should be evaluated at the average retail price for the month.

(*ii*) The blank spaces should be utilised for entering items not specifically provided for.

(*iii*) Bedding and household requisites should include expenditure on cots, quilts, mats, bedsheets, utensils, etc.

(e) *Rubric III-A-8—Family Budget.—*

Income of the family—(*i*) Items (1), (2) and (3)—A single figure showing total gross income from land owned, taken on rent or obtained free of rent should be recorded in column (2) against items (1), (2) and (3) taken together.

(*ii*) It is possible that there will not be any income from land during certain months, while it may be considerable during some other months.

(*iii*) Figures for items (4), (5), (6) and (7) wages from agricultural labour, wages from non-agricultural labour, wages from forced labour if any and income from occupations other than farming should be the total of the corresponding figures for all earners given in Rubrics III-A-I to 4—Employment and Earnings.

(*iv*) Wages from non-agricultural labour—The figure should include only those non-agricultural occupations in which the earners are employed as wage earners.

(*v*) Income earned from occupations other than farming—The figure should be the net income and include non-agricultural occupations like trading, cottage industries, if any, selling vegetables etc. in which earners are not employed as wage earners.

(*f*) *Rubric III-A-9—Details of calculation of gross and net income from land—*

(*i*) This rubric should be used for recording the details regarding area of land, yield rate of the yield, value of the yield and expenses incurred during the last month for meeting the cost of cultivation. The net income should be arrived at by deducting the expenses incurred during the month from the gross income.

(*ii*) In column 7, under details of expenses, the following particulars should be taken into account :—

(*a*) Land revenue and water charges ;
(*b*) Rent ;
(*c*) Bullock labour ;
(*d*) Manual labour ;
(*e*) Seed charges ;
(*f*) Implements ; and
(*g*) Other expenses.

(*iii*) It should be noted that during certain months the expenditure may be considerable while it may not be much in some others.

(*iv*) The various items of production, together with the quantities produced should be listed. These should be evaluated at the actual price paid, subject to verification, or the average retail price for the month under report.

(*v*) If any land is let out or leased or is given or taken on *barga, batai, adhi*, etc. it is not necessary to enter all the details mentioned in columns 1 to 10. In such cases, the Investigator should only enter the amount of rent received from lessees etc. in column 6. The net value of the produce obtained from or by the *Bargadar, Bataidar, Adhiara* etc. should similarly be entered in this column. A special note should invariably be recorded against the entries relating to such cases in order to show clearly that such entries in column 6 represent either the amount of rent received from lessees etc. or the net value of produce obtained from or by *Bargadar, Bataidar, Adhiara* etc. A remarks column is specially provided for in this rubric to enable the investigators to record their comments for clarifying the meaning of such entries.

(*g*) *Rubric III-A-10—Consumption expenditure of the family—*

Food—(*i*) The quantity consumed and expenditure incurred on cereals, pulses, gur and/or sugar furnished in columns 6 and 7 of Rubric III-A-6 should be recorded here. For the other items of food, the quantity purchased, wherever possible and the average retail price paid should be indicated against each item. The spaces left blank should be utilised for entering other items not specially mentioned.

(*ii*) The value of articles obtained as perquisites recorded in column 14 of Rubrics III-1-A to 4—Employment and Earnings—should also be taken into consideration in recording expenditure in this part as these are accounted for on the income side.

(*iii*) Other milk products should include items like curd, butter, *lassi* etc.

Clothing and footwear and bedding and household requisites :

Figures of expenditure furnished in Rubric III-A-7 should be recorded here.

Fuel and lighting—The expenditure incurred on fuel (coal, soft coke, firewood etc.), kerosene oil, match box etc. should be recorded here.

House rent and repairs—If a house has been provided to the worker by the employer, the approximate monthly rental value may be stated. To this should be added the cost of repairs if any, paid by the worker during the month. If the house is owned, the monthly cost of repairs during the months should be taken into account in estimating the worker's expenditure on rent.

Ceremonies and functions—Expenses on marriages, deaths, festivals, feasts etc. should be recorded under this item. The blank spaces should be utilised for entering items not specifically mentioned.

Services—The expenditure incurred on the services of *brahmins*, washerman, barber etc. should be recorded here.

Miscellaneous—Other items may include expenditure incurred on any other item not specifically mentioned.

(*h*) *Rubric III-A-11—Budget in Abstract.*

(*i*) It should be ascertained whether the family had any amount lft as surplus at the end of month previous to the one under report. If there was any surplus it should be shown on the income side. If there was deficit, it should be shown on the expenditure side.

(*ii*) Wages earned from agricultural and no-agricultural occupations and forced labour, income from occupations other than farming and gross income from land and income from any other source should be recorded on the income side.

(*iii*) The total consumption expenditure and the expenses of cultivation should be shown on the expenditure side.

(*vi*) If the total of income exceeds the total of expenditure, the difference should be shown as surplus. If the total of expenditure exceeds the total of income, the differences should be shown as deficit.

(*v*) In an agricultural labour family budget involving estimation of a variety of items like duration of employment, evaluation of payments in kind, quantity of cereals consumed etc., it is quite likely that the budget may not balance. Where the gap is considerable, every endeavour should be made to check up the various items of income and expenditure. It is likely that income for some miscellaneous occupations like digging of wells, cutting palmyra leaves etc., might not have been included. The workers' employer and other intelligent residents should also be consulted in this connection and if still the difference between the income and the expenditure cannot be reconciled satisfactorily, it should be left at that. Investigators are warned that in no case should any attempt be made to manipulate with a view to balancing the budget. In the case of agricultural workers possessing land, income and expenditure may not tally. In the earlier months of the agricultural seasons, expenses of cultivation may exceed the income and in such cases the manner in which the deficit was met should be examined and entries carefully made in the rubric provided for the purpose. Similarly, during the harvest months, income may exceed expenditure. In such cases also, the manner in which the surplus was spent should be examined and details entered carefully under the heading " How surplus was spent ".

(*i*) *Rubric III-A-12—Indebtedness—*

(*i*) Separate entries should be made for each debt against items 1 and 2.

(*ii*) The Investigators should find out if any property has been mortgaged without any written commitment for evading any legislative enactment.

(*iii*) If different rates of interest are paid for different loans, these may be stated.

(*iv*) Loans in kind and payments in kind should be evaluated at the average wholesale price and then recorded in this part.

(*v*) An estimate of the value of property owned in the form of land, house, cattle etc., may be given to indicate the percentage of property mortgaged.

8. *Form III-B—Rnnual Return—*

(*i*) The instructions in respect of Form III-A are equally applicable for filling up Form III-B

(*ii*) This form should be filled up from the data contained in the twelve monthly returns (Form III-A).

(*iii*) It should be noted that this form should be filled up at the end of the year after Form III-A, for each of the twelve months of the current agricultural year, has been filled up.

9. *Form III-C—Daily Diary—*

(*i*) The collection of data should be restricted to about half a dozen agricultural labour families in the village.

(*ii*) The data should be collected daily in respect of employment and earnings of the workers in the family employed for wages in agricultural operations as also wage earner in non-agricultural occupations. In addition data should be collected on expenditure on cereals and pulses. The instructions on these items in Form III-A should be borne in mind while collecting the daily data.

(*iii*) Separate forms should be used for preparing the daily diary of employment and earnings for the different earners in the family.

(*iv*) After collecting the data for each day of the month, a monthly statement on the basis of the daily data collected shoul be prepared.

10. *General—*

(*i*) All entries in the schedules must be made in ink.

(*ii*) After the schedule has been filled up the investigator should sign it at the appropriate places.

(*iii*) No item should be left unfilled. If necessary, a ' nil ' entry should be made.

(*iv*) The Investigator should also note separately local terms and weights and measures. He should indicate whether any village official or school teacher or Secretary of a Co-operative Society can be found who may furnish similar schedules every month or year or half year in future.

(*v*) Any case of doubt should be promptly referred to the Supervisor for clarification.

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